CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28746—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS :—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st May.
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th ,,
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 19th	June 2nd	June 30th.
	,, 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 17, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :

31st May. 28th June. 26th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 19, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
BRITANNIA	3069	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 1[illegible] 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 21st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 25th May, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 22nd May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 19th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at :—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
†* IONIA	5503	E. Boyle	26th May for Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	2nd June ,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June ,, Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.

SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.

Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
,, 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.

REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.

GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.

AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.

CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.

BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.

BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.

CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.

HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CHAMPAGNES.

ADVANCED PRICES IN THE HOME MARKET.

MESSRS. POMMERY & GRENO, HEIDSIECK, and other Firms have increased the Price of their Champagnes 10s. per Case, and there is considerable probability of a further advance at no distant period.

TREACHER & Co. fortunately secured a supply of Champagnes at the Old Rates, and for present Orders are enabled to quote as below :—

			Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee". (1884)		bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)		bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole		bottles	63	0	70	0
Do. do.	½	,,	36	0	41	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.		bottles	70	0	79	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	37	0	41	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"		bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"		bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"		bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½	,,	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR		bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½	,,	18	0	20	0

SUBJECT TO ADVANCE WITHOUT ADVICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5	12

FIRST QUALITY.

	Rs.	a.
No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	0
,, 5 Medium	4	8
,, 4 Large	4	12
,, 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

USEFUL ARTICLES.

FAMILY SPICE CHEST

Is a handsome polished wood Chest, divided into compartments, and containing eight ½-pint Round Glass Jars, with Nickel-plated Screw Caps. Each Chest is fitted with a Lock and Key. Rs. 12-8.

IMPROVED NIGHT LIGHT

Furnishes a dim light to burn all night in a Nursery or Sick-Room. As. 12.

NEW VAPORIZER,

For scenting apartments with perfume and removing misty or stale odours therefrom. Rs. 2-8.

CAPILAVES,

For applying Hair Washes, Douches, &c., to the Hair. As. 12.

FEVER THERMOMETER

Is a most accurate and useful instrument for taking Temperature in Fevers; Standard Self-Registering Hospital Thermometer, 4-inch, Rs. 2-8; and 5-inch, Rs. 2-12. Best Lens front, magnified, and indestructible Index, 4-inch, Rs. 3-8; 5-inch, Rs. 3-12.

The above instruments are guaranteed London-made.

THERMO SAFE GUARD FEEDING BOTTLE.

A great felt want is supplied by this Feeding Bottle, which has a Thermometer embedded in the Glass in such a manner as to correctly and distinctly indicate the temperature of the artificial food; considered to be most important for Infant's life. No. 1, As. 14; No. 2, Re. 1-4; and No. 3, Re. 1-14.

STELLATE HYGROMETER.

Infallibly indicates and detects the presence of Damps in Beds, Linen, or Wearing Apparel. As. 6 only.

COMPRESSION BOTTLE FAUCET

Is invaluable in Sick-room, where Champagne and similar liquids are to be administered at intervals, as the bottle can be kept tightly closed when not in use, and the gaseous quantities of the contents fully retained. Is found far superior to the Taps. Rs. 3.

PATENT POCKET STOVES.

Very useful and durable; particularly adopted for the use of Tourists. Rs. 3-8.

EMBROCATION RUBBER.

Very useful in applying Linniments, &c., to the body without soiling hands. Each As. 12.

LACTOMETER.

An accurate and useful instrument in testing the quality of Milk and quantity of Cream it contains; with Cream and Trial Glass. Complete in case, Rs. 2-12.

VACCINATION SHIELD

Offers a great protection to the Child's Arm when Vaccinated. As. 10 and Re. 1.

EAR DRUMS.

As suggested by Dr. Ward Cousins. They come as a special boon in cases of Deafness through perforation. Anticeptically they are of great service in conditions of the middle Ear attended with Suppuration. As. 12.

THUDICUM'S IMPROVED NASAL DOUCHE.

An improved apparatus for treating diseases of the Nasal Cavity. Rs. 4-8.

23, Hummum Street, Sirdar's Building. } MADON, SONS CO., { Fort, Bombay.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200
N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.	
Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY ; ALSO AT POONA.

COCA WINE! COCA WINE!!

A most Powerful BRAIN and NERVE Restorer. Strengthens the Mental and Physical Powers, assuages Thirst, and possesses excellent Tonic properties. Strongly recommended for

SLEEPLESSNESS, HEAD-ACHE AND OVER-FATIGUE.

Facilitates DIGESTION and allays Pain caused by DYSPEPSIA.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

Extract from a letter—MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co., LD.

"DEAR SIRS,—Your Coca Wine had a marvellous effect on me. It has quite set me up after thirty years' residence in India."

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.........Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
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OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE PATEL MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send the amount of their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

NANABHAI R. RANINA,
JAMSETJI CURSETJI CAMA,
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, opposite the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of MARIAMBOO, widow of the late HASONALLI LALMIYA, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of ABDUL HUSEN ABDUL TYEB, GULAMALI JIWAJI Tyebali Abdulali, Kustsidas Hurundrai, Rawal Bhooderji Someshwar and Tarwady Madhowlal Chugonlal, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Abdul Husen Abdul Tyeb, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Mariamboo, widow of the late Hasonali Lalmiya, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of her debts, estate and effects. Dated this Eighteenth day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two.

K. F. MODI,
for Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 18th day of May 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI AWABAI, widow of MERWANJEE HORMASJEE NANPOORIA, MANECKJEE MERWANJEE NANPOORIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE NANPOORIA, and BAI DHANBAIJEE MERWANJEE NANPOORIA, of Bombay, Parsees, have contracted TO SELL the land, hereditaments and premises, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said hereditaments and premises, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 89, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 18th day of May 1892.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and oart or Cocoanut Garden, being part or portion of an oart, commonly called or known by the name of Motty Churney, situate at Karelwadi, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under New No. 29-291, New Survey No. 8090, 8106 and 8098, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 4079, Street No. 1, Karelwadi, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards north by the Dharamsala of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the south by the other property of the said Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the east by the private road belonging to the said Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and on or towards the West by the property of Nacoda Mahomedally Rogay, which said premises were formerly and are at present in the occupation of the said Bai Awabai, Maneckjee Merwanjee Nanpooria and the other tenants.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 63, and 80.

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POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-11-0	" 22-10-1
35	" 15-7-3	" 14-4-1	" 30-10-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-10

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40,45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

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Agents,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
* * * * BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

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FROM

DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SUB-AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESSES hitherto carried on in the name of J. F. ALDRIDGE and Co., at London, and in the name of ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., at Bombay, will for the future be carried on by ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Limited, a Joint Stock Company, which has been registered in England, and has taken over the said Businesses as going concerns. The business carried on by Aldridge Salmon and Co., as AGENTS to the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be continued as before.—Dated Bombay, 16th May, 1892.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO.

THE Undersigned has just unpacked a large Consignment of Gents' Black, Brown, Derby, Calf, Balmoral Side Elastic Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Walking and Evening Boots and Shoes, White Satin and Kid Shoes, Slippers, &c. Also a Selection of Youths', Boys', and Girls' Boots and Shoes.

HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HAKIMJI & BROTHERS
Shop No. 1, New Arcade Footpath, Crawford Market.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 250 tons of ½ inch, ¾ inch and 1 inch TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specification and forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun fire) on Wednesday, the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th May, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 13th, 1892, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1892:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of tenderer's schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of I, II and III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 annas per copy.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, oils and clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Ry. Co. at Dharwar in sealed covers superscribed.
Tender for country stores.
Tender for oils, tallow and cotton waste.
Tender for clothing or—
Tender for Stationery as the case may be. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 12 May, 1892.

TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned has made Arrangement always to keep in his Stock Genuine *** BRANDY of Messrs. COMANDON and Co. of Jarnac Cognac, which is of excellent quality and flavour. The Label is Registered at the Stationers' Hall, London. The Selling Price of this Brand is purposely kept moderate to give satisfaction to Buyers who are at liberty to return the Cases if the quality is not approved. Apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Opposite Crawford Market.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE,
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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[illegible] HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
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THE LANGHAM HOTEL,

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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
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MANAGER.—
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OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE
CLARE DISTRICT
is unrivalled for
VINE
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FRUIT CULTURE.
Mean annual rainfall, 24 inches.

First-class Soil, Splendid Climate, Good Rainfall, and NEVER-FAILING WATER SUPPLY by Shallow Sinking.

Seven Acres of Orchard and Vineyard, with improvements, and within one mile of the Town of Clare, were recently sold at £100 per acre.

The District of Clare was lately visited by Professor Lowrie, Principal of the Roseworthy Agricultural College, and 311 Acres of Land purchased by one of the Students of the College for Fruit-growing purposes.

I have
3668 ACRES
of
MAGNIFICENT LAND FOR SALE,
at prices ranging from £3 to £7 10s. per acre, with Improvements.

G. T. HARDER,
LAND AGENT, CLARE.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort .... from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .... from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

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PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
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AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

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PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

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These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward he First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI
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LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.........Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital .... ,, 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.......................................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

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RESERVE FUND ....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS... ..2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months..............4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months..............4 " "
3 Months..............3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
" 1880 ....£833,078
" 1885 ....£966,107
" 1890 ....£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

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A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

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Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,023¾
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	$253—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	..	--	..	--	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	260	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	122½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217½ 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,425
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	175
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	535
French	300	500	all	100	
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	490
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	500 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		265
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	375	200	all	75	230
Volkart	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	108
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	457½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	935
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	96
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2	Re. 1	19½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	--	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1125
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	695
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	50	50	430
David Mill	400	500	500	Rs. 20	413
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485d
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1460xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,775
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1210
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1220
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	330
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	655

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-3
China Leaf	"	24-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-2 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do.	"	24-4
Bombay do.	"	24-8
English Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Drazons	"	15-13-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolus Dollars	"	224 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222 "
Five-Francs	"	308 "

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th :—Gairloch (s), from Moulmein. Yesterday :—Terra (s), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Maple Branch (s), Liverpool ; Hounslow (s), Odessa ; Acanthus (s), Trieste, &c. ; Laughton (s), Hamburg ; and Danby (s), Port Said.

FAIR.—The annual fair, in connection with Luxmi Narayen's temple, commenced yesterday, and will continue for three days.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. B. Jargoin entered and the s. s. Maple Branch, Houndslow, Acunthus, and Longstone, left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Cathay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 19th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lama, Mombassa, Zanzibar, and the East Ports of Africa, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th instant.

THE KATHIAWAR BARWATIAS.—It is reported that on the 12th instant the dacoits carried off several camels belonging to some Sindhi wayfarers, from near the village of Sekra or Chhadwal, under Mahal Bhachaw, Kutch. It is rumoured that several marriage parties have also been looted, and one village raided.—*Kathiawar Times.*

CHANGES AMONGST POLICE OFFICERS.—Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, has ordered certain transfers amongst Superintendents of Police, from the 1st proximo. Mr. Macdermott is transferred to D Division, and is replaced by Mr. Brewin in the Fort ; Mr. Grennan is transferred to C Division and Mr. Sweeney to B Division.

THE WORK AT GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—The total number of cases disposed of by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, during the year 1891 was 8,899. Of these 4,272 were police charges and 2,103 were summons cases ; while the remaining cases were from the Health, Licence, Drainage, and Engineering Departments of the Bombay Municipality. Since the 31st of December last exceptionally heavy work has fallen to the lot of the Girgaum Police Court. The work is more than two Magistrates can easily dispose of.

A GAME-COCK'S ADVENTURE.—Some amusement was created yesterday, in the court of Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, by the vociferous crowing of a cock, for the unlawful possession of which and that of a hen, a charge of theft was preferred against a woman, named Cassi, by Constable Good. The male bird, a fine, tough game-cock, had no doubt strayed from home with his single mate to try his spurs on a rival and was speedily picked up by the female prisoner, in Zakeria Road. She was arrested by a sepoy on suspicion, and who after making enquiries found the owners of the birds. Several previous convictions were admitted by the accused, who was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A FATAL JUMP.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rama Thakooba, a domestic servant, in the employ of Laldass Tribhovandass. On Tuesday last the accused stole two gold chains and Rs. 21-7 in currency notes and cash from a cupboard in his master's room, and absconded. Laldass sent his uncle in search of the deceased, who was found at Carnac Bunder, and brought back to his master's house. The deceased returned the stolen property to Laldass, minus two currency notes, which, he said, he had placed somewhere on the third floor of the house. Laldass asked the deceased to fetch the notes, but the deceased instead of doing so went on to the roof of the house through a sky-light, and with a view to escape he tried to jump from one roof to another, but in doing so he fell down to the ground fracturing his skull. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—The Very Rev. H. Jurgens, S. J., secretary and treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations to May 15 :—H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I., Rs. 400 ; Mr. James H. Sleigh, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, Rs. 50 ; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Rs. 25 ; the Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, and Mr. G. Cotton, each Rs. 20 ; H. H. Raja Sir Ranjit Singji, K.C.I.E. of Rutlam, Mrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, the Hon'ble Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Latham, M.A., Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Cama, Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. Fred. Yorke-Smith, M.A., Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, and "W. S. I. B.," each Rs. 10 ; "F. A. L.," Mr. D. Gostling, Mr. L. Penny, "C. E.," Messrs. B. Furtado and Brother, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Messrs. Jeewandass Dhurumsey & Co., Messrs. E. D' Sassoon & Co., Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, "H. W. B.,". Mr. C. Marcks, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. E. B. Carroll, M.I.C.E., Mrs. A. Bapty, Dr. L. P. do Rozario, Mr. R. C. Lees, "C. E. K.," "F. C.," Orphan Boy, "L. B. K.," Mr. T. J. Bennett, "A. B.," Dr. Barbosa Centeno, "D. H. G.," "O. M.," Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, each Rs. 5 ; and "J. A. G." Rs. 2. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged in the local newspapers.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a singular case of attempted outrage on a Hindu girl, about seven years of age, came on for hearing. Rama Kasiram, a mendicant, was charged by Inspector Hiscocks, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with using criminal force to Kassi, daughter of Succaram Bhagu, a mill-hand. The complainant, Succaram, and the accused lived in one chawl, at Chinchpoogly, but in different rooms. On Monday last, the accused called the girl into his room, promising to give her some sweetmeats, and then fastened the doors from inside and assaulted her. The girl raised an alarm. Rama, fearing detection, opened the doors of his room at once and let the girl go. She told her mother what had happened and the mother on hearing the story, at once sent for her husband. The accused then went to the girl's mother and asked to be forgiven, but the neighbours, in whose presence the accused made a confession of his guilt secured him and made him over to the police. The Magistrate said he would commit the case to the Sessions. The accused pleaded guilty and begged for mercy. The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused, and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the company's registered office, Dean Lane, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

Your directors have to lay before you this report in pursuance of the Companies' Act. All the shares have been taken up and fully paid for. Your press started work in February last, and has had the benefit of the whole season. The season is now nearly closed, but all the accounts not having yet been made up and audited, they cannot be laid before you on the present occasion. The directors are, however, glad to say that they hope to meet you at an early date in July or August with accounts showing satisfactory results. The Company's buildings have been insured as under :—The Press Buildings, Rs. 15,000 ; the Ginning Factory Building Rs. 15,000 ; which your directors trust will be considered satisfactory. The engines, boilers, and machinery of your properties are not insured. Under Article 110 of the Articles of Association one of your directors, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, retires from the board, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report was approved and adopted. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the retiring director, was re-elected ; and the proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

FROM the returns issued showing how the requirements of the War Office and the Admiralty were met in 1891 and 1892, it appears that of the eighteen millions expended upon the army last year half a million was borrowed money, whilst of the seventeen millions dispensed for the navy, not less than £1,300,000 was met out of borrowed money. Sir William Harcourt takes the view, which he will find an early opportunity of expounding, that if these items were dealt with according to ordinary rules of finance, they would show Mr. Goschen had not a surplus for last year, but was weighted by a deficit.

YE! SKINNY, FLESHLESS SUFFERERS use at once Munk's Codlactone. Increases the Flesh and weight by Leaps and Bounds. Its wonderful effects will be found in a week. Battles against all wasting Diseases and Ricketts in children. Approved and recommended by the highest medical authorities. Re. 1-4.—POPULAR REMEDIES—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE MARIAN BIBI.

Mr. Budroodin, for Abdul Hoosein Abdul Tyeb, a creditor, moved that the above named person, the widow of Hassanali Lalmeeyan, carrying on the business of hardware dealer, at Janjikar Street, be adjudged an insolvent. She had closed her business, and in order to defraud the creditors had fraudulently transferred all her property. His lordship granted the application.

RE BOMONJEE EDULJEE SUNAWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for one of the creditors, Pestonjee Dinshab, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of the creditor should not be inserted in the schedule. The learned counsel said that, on the last court day, the insolvent was granted on extension of his interim order to enable him to reply to the affidavit of the creditor, but had not replied thereto and had taken no steps in the matter. His lordship granted the application.

RE ABDOOLA SULLEMAN.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee for a creditor, applied for an order of adjudication in insolvency, remarking that the insolvent, a resident of Bombay, purchased goods here and sent his manager to Madras to dispose of them there. After some discussion regarding the court's jurisdiction in the matter, his lordship granted the application.

RE LUKHMIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Manker, on behalf of Messrs. Todd Durant, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not yet deposited his partnership books. Mr. Budroodin said his client had deposited all the books he was in possession of. After some further discussion, his lordship refused to grant an interim order.

Mr. Budroodin then asked for a fortnight's postponement of the matter to enable his client to answer the affidavit on the other side.

This application was also refused.

RE DAMJEE SHIVJEE.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, stating that negotiations for a compromise were in progress.

His lordship remarked that the last extension was granted in June last.

Mr. Budroodin explained the reason for the long delay, which was owing to certain accounts not having yet been received from America.

His lordship granted only a month's further extension.

RE SHAPURJEE CURSETJEE SURTEE.

The insolvent applied in person for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Manker opposed the application on behalf of a creditor. His lordship refused the application, remarking that his schedule was false and fictitious.

RE BHUGWANDAS NAROTUMDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. His lordship granted the application, remarking that the insolvent seemed to have done nothing for a year-and-a-half.

RE CASSUM MOOSA JAGA.

The insolvent applied in person for an interim order. Mr. Manker opposed the application, which was refused.

RE HAJEE MOOSA HAJEE ABU.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Valabh Poonja Thucker ; Vishnu Hurry Joshi and another ; Rama Arjoon Sinde ; Henry Alexander Paris ; Ramchundra Sadashiv ; Cursetjee Dorabjee Bengalee ; Soloman Rassin ; Benjamin Bernard McGill ; Damodhar Balkrishna Pathaker ; Succaram Essoo and others ; Dosabhoy Eduljee Mehta ; Purshotum Lukhmidas Sane ; Maneklal Rajaram Shroff ; and Cursetjee Framjee Botlivalla.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY acting Chief Justice.)

THE POWERS OF A PARSEE HIGH-PRIEST.

DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA VS. COWASJEE DADABHOY AND COWASJEE PESTONJEE.

THIS suit was brought to restrain the defendants, managers of the Framjee Cowasjee fire-temple, from dismissing or attempting to dismiss Cursetjee Bejonjee from the office of dustoor or high-priest, and from in any way hindering or interfering with him in the performance of the duties of his office. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Budroodin applied for an injunction, as above stated, until the hearing of the suit. The plaint stated that, by a deed poll, dated July 12, 1849, and executed by the late Framjee Cowasjee, after reciting that Framjee Cowasjee built the fire-temple in Churney Road to commemorate the name of his parents, and dedicated and applied it for the purposes of the Zoroastrian religion, and that he was desirous of making some permanent provision for meeting its expenses out of his estate, it was declared that he appointed a rent-charge over certain property therein specified, and after his death appointed Pestonjee Framjee and others to be managers of the fire-temple, who were to receive the rent-charge and appropriate it. The plaintiff and others were also appointed trustees to see that the managers rightly performed their duties. The plaintiff was the sole surviving trustee of the deed poll at present; the defendants being the present managers of the fire-temple. The present dustoor, or high-priest of the fire-temple, was Cursetjee Bejonjee, who had been acting as such for about seven years. It was part of his duty to see that the ceremonies were performed in a proper way, and to reprimand and control the other priests. One Nusserwanjee Sorabjee was until lately the "boie-denar" in the fire-temple, that is the priest whose duty it is to approach the sacred fire at the five different watches of the day, to offer sandal-wood and other incense to the fire, and to perform the ceremonies necessary on such occasions. According to the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion, the fire is held in the highest veneration and is taken as the emblem of extreme purity; and no priest ought to approach it who is addicted to vice or leads an immoral life. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee had been leading a vicious and improper life; his conduct had been a matter of grave scandal, and several Parsee worshippers complained to the high-priest, requesting him to prevent Nusserwanjee from acting as the "boie-denar." The high-priest, after making due enquiry and being satisfied that the complaints were true, prevented Nusserwanjee from performing the duties of "boie-denar" since November, 1891. The defendants contended that Cursetjee was not justified in so doing, and that his action was an interference with their power as managers. They demanded the re-instatement of Nusserwanjee, and as Cursetjee had declined to accede, they had given him notice purporting to dismiss him from his office of dustoor from the 31st instant. The plaintiff submitted that the act of Cursetjee in question was quite justifiable and proper, that the defendants had no power to dismiss him ; and that the plaintiff was entitled, under the authority vested in him by the deed poll, to restrain the defendants' action as being improper.

His lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction, with interim injunction, as applied for.

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs :—A local event of some magnitude is the topic of society talk just now. I reported some weeks ago that the committee of the Musical and Dramatic Exhibition proposed to organise a flower corso, to be held in the Prater about a fortnight after the opening of the Exhibition. Now as this kind of carnival amusement seemed out of joint with the times, the Emperor, whose private property the Prater is, at first refused to give his consent, though he was afterwards induced to change his mind. Then all at once the plan of the flower corso changed into something quite different. It was to be held at night, the Prater illuminated by arc lamps and thousands of paper balloons, and the flower-decked carriages elaborately adorned with incandescent lamps, which were to be furnished at prices varying from three to twenty pounds per carriage, the cost of the decoration being thus, of course, as expensive again. The committee considered this plan as the *ne plus ultra* of ingenuity and originality, but the authorities thought otherwise. The permission to hold the fete has not been withdrawn, but has not really been given, and the committee is at its wit's end what to do. If the electric corso takes place, orders for the carriages must be given out or it will be too late, and if at the last hour a prohibition is published there will be so much money lost. Princess Metternich has declared that she never approved the idea of the electric corso, but was outvoted.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

"WATER FAMINE IN BOMBAY."

SAYS the *Gujerati* :—Nearly two crores have been spent over the Tansa water-works. The opening ceremony was performed by the Viceroy with due eclat. Yet in this hot season the inhabitants of certain districts are supplied with provokingly small quantity of water. When people write to the Municipal Commissioner, one of his subordinates is good enough to write "by order 'that' your complaint will be duly attended to." One has to wait for a week, if not a fortnight, before some one thinks it his business to make inquiries. The inquiring officer is kind enough to assure the complainant that everything will be done to prevent a recurrence of similar grievances. Nothing, however, comes of this promise. Poor people go on suffering and have to submit, however, reluctantly. The new drainage works now in progress have also become quite a nuisance. There are not sufficient workmen. There is no efficient supervision. Old sewers are dug up. The newly turned-up soil is allowed to be soaked with water. The result is the exhalation of nasty gases and horrible smell. You may appeal to the workmen and to the supervising muccadum ; you may complain to the Municipal Commissioner. All is in vain. They do things at their sweet will, though people are put to serious inconvenience. We must protest against this method of carrying out municipal work. We feel perfectly sure if Mr Acworth were once to see with his own eyes how water is supplied in infinitesimally small quantities and how slowly and stupidly the work of laying the drainage pipes is being done in some places to the great annoyance of house-owners and their tenants, he would be the first to devise prompt measures for removing all grounds of complaint.

BRAHMINS AND NON-BRAHMINS : FREE EDUCATION.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The Satya Dharma Samaj, an association of non-Brahmins in Poona, has recently adopted a memorial to the Governor-General which is a most remarkable and significant document. The prayer of the memorial is free and compulsory education in India ; but that is not at all so remarkable or significant a part of the document as the light it throws upon the sentiments entertained by the lower orders of Hindoos towards the Brahmins. The memorialists say that the non-Brahmin and backward classes of Hindoos, being mostly agriculturists, form the thews and sinews of the country, that the downtrodden Shudras being steeped in ignorance and superstition have for ages been the "victims of Brahminical hierarchy and priest-craft," that "the masses who are bound in the fetters of caste and tyranised over by a highly organized priest-craft quite unique in the annals of the world's history" should receive elementary education, that education will literate them from "man degrading customs" which have "almost completed their work of devastation, crippled the energies of the masses, unhinged their intellectual powers, and destroyed the noble qualities which sustain and keep in vigour the life of a nation." The Samaj memorial plainly declares that "the Brahmins, instead of trying to bridge the gulf between themselves and the Shudras, use all their ingenuity to widen it," and quotes with approval a passage from a speech delivered at Norfolk by Mr. Lee-Warner, who stated that in the mouth of Brahmins, self-government means government by their caste alone, and representative institutions mean representation of themselves. The moral that lies upon the very surface of the memorial is this—that, divided as they are by a wide social gulf, there is no sympathy even in political matters between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, that the latter believe that the members of the heaven-born caste, who pretend to speak on behalf of the people, have at heart no sympathy whatever with the people but are seeking the advancement of their own caste.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—An elaborate memorial full of facts and figures bearing on the educational and material progress of India and of various other countries in Europe has been forwarded to the Viceroy by the Satya Dharma Samaj of Poona, an organization which, it appears from the general line of argument adopted, is intended to promote the interests of the non-Brahmin classes. Although in some places the petitioners seem unduly anxious to make a grievance out of the iniquities of Brahminism, we are, on the whole, in sympathy with their aspirations. Brahmins have had a start, certain intial advantages which they cannot now be made to surrender. It is, therefore, no use endeavouring to discredit them by dwelling on past wrongs. Other aristocracies and oligarchies or rulling castes cannot show a better record than the Brahmins, whatever Mr. Lee-Warner may say to the contrary. We do profess to vindicate Brahminism ; we only say it is no use ripping up past sores. It will help neither party, because it will not be very difficult to prove that if Brahmin heresies have impeded the progress of other classes, they have terribly recoiled on their own heads and handicapped their own social and material progress.

The *Indu Prakash* observes :—A body of persons who call themselves the Satya Dharma Samaj have memorialized the Government of India praying for free compulsory education for the masses. The demand for free education for the masses has been made before this. It is not a new idea even in India. It received a somewhat severe extinguisher from Lord Harris at Ahmedabad. As a movement for the spread of education it readly appeals itself to the sympathy and approval of every educated person. We have been recently told that out of a population of 221,000,000 in British India not more than 3 or 4 per cent. can read or write any of the native tongues, and only one quarter or one-third per cent. can read or write English. Such a state of ignorance surely calls for a remedy. But free compulsory education by the State is hardly the right remedy, for it is not practicable for a long time to come. Apart from the inconveniences and harassments it will cause to the people themselves for whose benefit it will be intended, it is financially impossible. Though good in itself we must dismiss it as a question which is not within the sphere of practical politics for the present.

The *Subodha Patrika* writes :—The idea of a free and compulsory vernacular education for India is a good one beyond doubt and the Satya Dharma Samaj of Poona is wise in its day in inviting the attention of the Government to it. But it might have urged its petition in favour of all classes of the people without exception. As it is, the petition unnecessarily mars itself by insinuating that Brahmins as a class neither contribute anything to the land revenue nor required to be provided with a free and compulsory education, either of which insinuations is as invidious as it is inaccurate. More than this, the petitioners, although very prolix in citing authorities and example in favour of their petition, suggest neither the way nor the means of carrying out their idea. In one place, they seem to imply as if Government might curtail their expenditure on secondary and higher education for the benefit of the primary. Apart from the fact, however, that the money so obtained can go but a very little way, it is absolutely suicidal to urge that secondary education may be sacrificed for the benefit of the primary.

The *Gujerat Mitra* states : If a long and comprehensive document bristling with statistical figures, apt quotations from official memoranda and the public utterances of men in position, adopted by what is often called a grand and influential public meeting can enable people to make out a strong case in favour of free and compulsory education as "an important factor for the elevation of the backward classes," we must admit that the Sataya Dharma Samaj of Poona has hit the right nail. But alas ! in these days of stern realities these alone cannot prove a suitable instrument for working out the educational salvation of the poor Shudra for whom the Mharatta Brahmins have of late begun to exhibit surpassing interest.

WILLIAM PITT'S only poem, besides the juvenile tragedy mentioned in Lord Stanhope's life of that statesman, now appears in print for the first time in a May magazine, the *National Review.* Mr. Pitt, it seems, presented the original to a grand-daughter of the first Earl of Harrowby, and she has given up the poem for publication. It will probably be considered that a greater service has in this way been done to the *National Review* than to the memory of Pitt. The verses are faultless in point of rhyme and rhythm, but cannot be described as of striking originality, while they are decidedly stilted and artificial in their style. The theme is Coombe Wood, and Pitt, reflecting on the ancient grandeur of the seat of Warwick, the King-maker, wrote of gartered knights, who on barbed steeds advance, of ladies crowning the tented field, of Love inspiring the lance, of Mirth draining the bowl, and so on. The verses are chiefly interesting for such personal confessions as that in Coombe Wood's "awful grove," his evening hours were "frequent sooth'd" by "that best-deceiver, Love ;" and as that—

> There young Ambition plum'd his wings
> And mock'd the flight of time ;
> There patriot passions fir'd my breast
> With Freedom's glowing themes ;
> And Virtue's image rose confest
> In bright platonick dreams.

A DEADLY FOE to Dhobie's Itch, Indian Ringworm, &c., is the renowned Hermit's Satarana Salve, An. 6 only. POPULAR REMEDIES.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Laughton, 1,591 tons, Captain H Bower, cleared yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE s s Danby, 1,465 tons, Captain W H Bulmer, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE s s Gairloch, 1,422 tons, Captain J Cowan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (6th May), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Danby	1465	Balmer	A	R Brothers.
" Chamois	1347	Rolands	B	R Brothers
" Clan Forbes	1597	Roberts	D	F Muir & Co
" Rheinfels	1773	Weber	E	Glade & Co
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	F	H Cassum
" Adowa	1317	Paton	G	M Mackenzie & Co
" Lanark	1973	Cross	H J	W & A Graham & Co
" Attaka	237	Bement	K	K Nixon & Co
" Manitoba	1386	Euwright	L	J Mackintosh & Co
" Larnaca	1492	Gardner	M	K Nixon & Co
" Germania	1948	Thomas	N	J Mackintosh & Co
" Albion	2372	Race	O	Bombay Co
" Safari	1432	Asthausen	P	F Hoyer & Co
" Edenbridge	1657		Q	B Craig and Co
" S. Berkhud	157	Williams	(30 tons crane.)	

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema..............Nacoda........Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Chyebassa	1714	Wilson	1	M Mackenzie.
" Asama	2449	Smith	2	K Nixon and Co
" R Rubattino	3024	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
" Cathay	1873	Symons	4	P & O S N Co
" Madura	1273	Jones	6	M Mackenzie & Co
" Europa	..		9	K Nixon & Co
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	10	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	12	E Bates & Co
" Arab	2722	Newey	13	K Nixon & Co
" Laughton	1591	Bower	15	F Muir & Co
" Acanthus	1877	Saunders	16	B Craig & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Gairloch (s)	Cowan	Moulmein, May 6.
18	Terra (s)	......	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Liverpool.
	Hounslow (s)	Norman	Odessa.
	Acanthus (s)	Saunders	Trieste, &c.
	Laughton (s)	Bower	Hamburg.
	Danby (s)	Bulmer	Port Said.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Roma, for Port Said.

" R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.

" Annie Barrow, for Hamburg and Hull.

" Oriental, for K. Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
13	Argus s	Johnson	Melbourne, April 14.
	Vadala s	Johnstone	Colombo, May 6.
	Arbib Brothers s	Hill	Batoum, April 15.
	Mombassa s	Clarke	Bombay, April 23.
	Maharaja s	Sandelands	Moulmein, May 10.
	Patna s	Croix	Rangoon, May 11.
	M. L. Cushing s	Warland	New York, Jan 3.

DEPARTURES.

May 13.—Steamers Katoria and Shahzada, and ship Bangalore.

May 14.—Steamers Clive, Niemen, and City of Bombay, and ship E. J. Spicer.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
14	Nadir s	......	Calcutta.
	Congella s	......	Natal.
15	Landaura s	......	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—21 casks flooring tiles, Warden and Co ; 7 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 150 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Roumania s—20 hogsheads, beer and 5 hogsheads stout, Lyon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania s—70 cases whisky and 35 cases ginger wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 201 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 cases whisky, Lyon and Co ; 11 hogsheads stout, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

Persia s—25 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

City of Edinburgh s—101 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rome s—80 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 4 hogsheads sherry, Phipson and Co ; 24 cases champagne, Lyon and Co.

Chyebassa s—15 casks writing ink, H Abdoolally ; 220 packages chemicals, Ewart Latham and Co ; 3 bales printing papers and 1 case printing ink, M A Essachoy and Co ; 30 drums linseed oil, A Tyebjee ; 100 drums linseed oil, E E Kurwa ; 200 kegs white lead, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—65 cases glassware, A Rahimatbhoy ; 25 cases glassware, J Runmul ; 183 cases window glass, T Ebramjee ; 100 cases candles, B Roopchund ; 1 cask brandy, C Sorabjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Werneth Hall s—3 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—25 casks disinfectant powder, R Ramchandra and Co ; 19 bales brown paper, E M Abdoolally and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—100 kegs Epsom salt, Sewchand Paput ; 4 cases lamps, J Runmul ; 7 cases saline glass, S Lilladhur ; 3 cases clocks, J A Kirkbride and Co ; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Congo s—20 drums chemicals, Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co.

Rheinfels s—31 bales tissue paper, F Fischer and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Roumania s—11 cases tobacco. P S Pochajee ; 27 cases medicine, &c., Warden and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lanark s—15,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, G Cullianjee and Co ; 37 bales wool, M Cassum and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Kirby Hall s—200 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadeo ; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 412 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

White Cross s—12,820 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

Pekin s—16 bales skins, P Damjee ; 17 bales hides and skins, E Peerdina ; 200 cwts olibanum, K M Jaitha ; 40 casks chutney, Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons ; 8 cwts ivory, H Khakoo ; 5 cwts ramputree, 51 cwts gum and 3 cwts fishmaws, M Laljee ; 13 cases bristles, Glade and Co ; 60 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 14 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 25 cwts gum, 50 cwts ramputree and 2,115 cwts nutmeg, C Chittur Bhooj ; 211 bales skins, Owen and Okell.

FOR HULL.

Albion s—2,001 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

Larnaca s—2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 879 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 80 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas.

Rome s—4,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Edenbridge s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

Rheinfels s—151 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schewer and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 550 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 320 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

Germania s—25 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 1,080 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 365 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ionia s—310 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 270 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 12,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co ; 175 bales hemp, N Laljee ; 14,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 8,500 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co ; 5,347 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co.

Ataka s—3 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 425 cwts castorseed and 4,002 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 30 tons bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy ; 810 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,919 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill ; 7,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—4,821 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co ; 6,341 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,482 cwts wheat and 2,970 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arab s—300 balescotton, The Bombay Co ; 3,680 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 310 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 250 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Europa s—20,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts rapeseed and 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Roma s—72,000 cwts wheat and 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—21 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 187½ cwts sharkfins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Cathay s—30 chests opium and 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 6 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co ; 4 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co ; 10 chests opium, P F Talati ; 38 chests opium, C Ebram and Co ; 4 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 12 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 9 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 6 cwts gendahorns, and 2¼ cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy ; 5 chests opium, F N Talati ; 46 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 8 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 16 chests opium, K Harmookrai ; 100 bales cotton, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s—43 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 34 bales piece-goods, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 47 chests opium, C Ebram and Co ; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 125 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 16 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 15 chest opium, C Bamonjee and Co ; 1 chest opium and 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 4 chests opium, T Sittaram, 44 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Bruce, Lt, Bengal, Pol Dept, on duty, from Indore.

MAY 18.

Prickard, Lt, Ms, Staff Corps, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Brand, Lt, 5th Bo L I, on leave, from Khandalla.

MAY 16.

Hojel, Surgn-Capt, 5th Bo L I, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

MAY 18.

Barry, Brig-Surgn, Bo, I M S, to join, to Quetta.

Bruce, Lt, Bengal, Pol Dept, on duty, to Quetta.

Lowth, Major, Bengal, 2nd Lincoln Regt, to join, to Shahjehanpur.

Edwardes, 2nd-Lt, Bo, Oxford L I, to join, to Toungoo.

Darell, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, to join, to Jullandar.

Lyon, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

Bellew, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, to join, to Lucknow.

Foster, Capt, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Mussoorie.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·647	W	5	110·0	90·1	29	..	1·82	—1·34
Agra	29·668	W S W	7	112·0	89·4	23	..	0·82	—0·67
Cawnpore	29·682	W	8	111·6	88·0	46	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·622	W S W	6	112·9	83·7	16	..	1·46	—0·71
Jhansi	29·651	N N W	4	112·5	87·7	19	..	1·42	—0·09
Jacobabad	29·650	S	9	116·1	81·7	35	..	0·31	—0·43
Karachi	29·786	W S W	18	92·0	80·2	72	..	0·38	—1·07
Ajmere	29·748	W	10	105·3	86·0	39	..	1·59	+0·39
Deesa	29·819	N N E	16	106·4	78·2	69	..	0·55	+0·03
Rajkot	29·856	W	16	103·9	75·2	94	..	0·45	—0·08
Veraval	29·871	W N W	16	86·1	79·3	85	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·767	W	10	104·9	76·6	47	..	0·74	—0·20
Indore	29·775	N W	5	104·1	74·1	58	..	0·92	—0·11
Saugor	29·708	W N W	4	108·9	78·1	26	..	0·92	—1·77
Jubbulpore	29·724	W	1	109·5	78·6	21	..	2·10	—0·98
Hoshangabad	29·763	S	6	107·5	79·6	30	...	0·50	—1·29
Khandwa	..						..	..	..
Raipur	29·649	N N E	7	112·2	86·9	14	..	0·44	—2·51
Nagpur	29·699	W N W	12	113·3	85·3	21	..	2·38	—0·68
Amraoti	29·744	W	8	109·8	80·3	15	..	0·48	—2·01
Akola	29·773	N W	12	108·6	80·3	23	..	0·27	—2·80
Surat	29·855	S W	F	101·2	80·1	72	..	0·12	—0·40
Malegaon	29·815	W N W	12	104·3	72·6	88	..	...	—1·80
Bombay	29·871	N	12	89·9	81·8	72	..	0·12	—0·75
Poona	29·859	W N W	14	102·0	69·4	52	..	0·82	—1·81
Sholapur	29·791	N W	12	108·7	79·4	30	..	3·07	+0·27
Ratnagiri	29·841	N N W	16	90·9	79·4	66	..	0·04	—1·09
Belgaum	29·796	W N W	[illegible]	96·2	66·8	29	..	8·31	+4·12
Goa	29·859	N	18	90·1	81·4	7·	...	1·08	..
Karwar	29·858	N W	8	90·3	80·2	72	..	1·62	—2·39
Mangalore	29·857	Calm.	4	90·3	78·9	85	..	13·79	+8·01
Calicut	29·845	N N E	15	90·2	78·1	73	..	14·61	+1·15
Cochin	29·877	E S E	M	88·2	72·7	77	0·08	24·31	+3·35
Bangalore	29·862	W	8	95·2	65·	82	0·41	5·61	—2·65
Secunderabad	29·758	N W	10	109·3	82·7	16	..	0·33	—3·59
Masuliptm.	29·779	S E	8	98·7	85·0	98	..	0·53	—8·64
Bellary	29·805	W N W	12	105·5	82·9	46	..	1·61	—2·30
Cuddapah	29·763	W S W	..	110·3	90·6	42	0·04	1·01	—7·40
Madras	29·760	S	14	92·3	82·0	82	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·845	W	4	89·2	69·3	96	0·16	7·11	—2·17
Trichinopoly	29·812	W S W	7	105·2	77·7	51	...	6·52	—8·00
Negapatam	29·791	Calm.	7	103·1	81·9	74	...	35·1[illegible]	+0·36
Colombo (17th)	29·887	S W	9	91·0	82·0	69	0·01	51·78	—5·82
(18th)	29·888	S W	11	90·0	83·0	6[illegible]	..	51·78	—5·13

In column "Wind-rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen in all districts, except at most stations in the Madras Presidency, where a brisk to moderate rise has taken place. Readings are relatively high in Ceylon, and on and off the Malabar Coast, and low in the extreme north. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are again very variable in direction, and moderate to fresh in force in several places. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Ajmere, 16 at Rajkot and Nagpur, 14 at Akola and Neemuch, and 10 at Delhi, Hoshangabad, Sholapur, and Bellary. The maximum temperature variations are very irregular. The highest maximum was 116° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot in Sind, the Punjab North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and at Raipur, Nagpur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, and Bellary, while the departures elsewhere in either direction are slight. The lowest temperature registered last night was 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Surat, Bombay, Karwar, Rajkot, Veraval, and Cawnpore. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cochin, Bangalore, Cuddapha and Coimbatore. Humidity, as well as the cloud proportion, is increasing in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast, indicating the probability of local showers in those districts. The isobars indicate that the weather on and off the West Coast from Ratnagiri northwards as far as Porebunder will become somewhat cloudy. The small area of low pressure mentioned in yesterday's report has moved westwards and now lies on the Malabar Coast and over a portion of adjoining sea.

W. SUTHERLAND,

for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The barometric changes are small and distribution is practically unchanged. Readings are low in the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain, high in the West Coast, and south of the Bay. A very slight, low pressure area is crossing the south of the Peninsula to the Arabian Sea. Wind has shifted to the south east of Cochin, otherwise directions are little altered, the force being fresh to squally. Temperature changes are irregular, and the mean is above the normal in all provinces ; excess as much as 8° in the Punjab. Highest maximum 116° Jacobabad and Dera Ismail Khan, 113° Lahore, Montgomery, Khashab, Multan and Nagpur. Rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Assam, North Bengal and in the south of the Peninsula. Amounts are small on the Peninsula. Conditions slightly suspicious on the Malabar Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 17th May, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·807
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·680
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8a.m. next day)	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·6
General Directions of Wind *	NW, NNE, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	310

* From midnight to midnight.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 7th May, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	4,10,000	4,000	5,47,000
Or per mile of railway	80	245	2	327
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	23,90,902	58,69,301	93,173	83,53,376
Total for 18 weeks.	25,23,902	62,79,301	97,173	89,00,376
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,29,665	3,36,736	5,203	4,71,604
Per mile of Ry do.	78	201	3	282
Total to corresponding date do.	23,97,778	63,27,380	81,050	85,06,208

Increase for the week .... Rs. 75,396

Ditto to date.................................. " 3,94,168

IT appears from a return issued the other day that there were 1,247 persons killed and 11,500 injured during the year ending the 31st December last upon the railways of the United Kingdom, this being an increase on the numbers for the previous year. Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c., caused the death of 17 persons and injury to 1,029, 12 of those killed and 154 of the injured being servants of the companies, and the remainder passengers. The far greater number of killed lost their lives by causes other than accidents to trains.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4; Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1-2; and Indian Coffee, Re. 1 per lb. These Coffees are guaranteed pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground in closed Cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

COAL BARGES, Boats, Steam Launch, Masts, Yards, Rigging, &c. H. M. I. M. S. "TENASSERIM," SALE TO-DAY, (19), 3 P.M., Government Dockyard.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of late Dr. DYMOCKS Furniture, Horse, Brougham, &c., at 25, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

MODERN VIOLIN METHOD, by J. S. LIDDLE. Price Rs. 2-8—BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, opposite General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

BEST MUSCATEL RAISINS.—Just unpacked. Per lb. Annas 12: Per 5 lbs, Wooden Box, Rs. 3.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED NEW MUSIC Rolls for the Celestina Organs, expressly made to our order from No. 11 to No. 7,963—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

TO LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of the premises being built at Apollo Bunder, Opposite Sirdar's Mansions, for the Ripon Club. Apply HONORARY SECRETARIES, Hornby Row.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK. Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

MICROSCOPE and POCKET CASE of Instruments Second-hand, but in good condition, FOR SALE, at KEMPS.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 2- per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.—Try once Pistis and Pelekano's Real Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco. Warranted fresh. Supply by every Mail.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

JUST RECEIVED.—PHOTOGRAPHS of the TYPES of the BRITISH ARMY and NAVY. Sizes 10 by 12 by 6 by 4. To be had at O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica. Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

DR. ARDESIR DORABJEE,

DENTAL SURGEON,

8, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

NEXT TO ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5¼.

AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........ Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c—

30 bales grey shirtings.
2 „ grey yarn.
10 cases white dhooties.
2 „ turkey-red sarries.
6 „ printed sarries.
3 „ white handkerchieves.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. B. Rigold and Bergmann—

B R and B—12679—1 case elastic belts, ex-Almora.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 19, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Remaining Stock of Jewellery, Platedware, Rampore Chudders, Silk Pieces, Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, Vases, Toys, Carpets, Screens, &c.

By order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Killumull Jaithmull, Sindi, Multani, lately carried on business as merchants and jewellers in Bombay and Bangalore, in partnership with Dhurumdas Poonjamull and Chelaram Jethmull, under the name of Dhurumdas Poonjamull and Co. in Bangalore, and in Bombay under the name of Gowmull Jetamull, insolvents, will be resumed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, and on the succeeding days at 2 p.m., respectively, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 19, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

AT Reuter's quotation of 40½d. per oz., Bar Silver was ½d. lower in London yesterday; and Rupee Paper receded ⅛ per cent. in each denomination, say to £69½ for Fours, and £66⅞ for 4½ per Cents; while in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 88⅛ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97⅝; but the price of Indian Sterling Loan remained at 109; and the market rates of discount were as last quoted. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 97¼; Paris Exchange on London advanced 1½ centime to fcs. 25·18.

No further advices regarding Wheat or Seeds are to hand to-day through Reuter. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady. The spot price of Mid-Americans remained at 3 15-16d., and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for May and May-June deliveries and 4 5-64d. for September-October. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, including 500 East Indians. The Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with a steady feeling at last sale rates. The number of bales offered was 22,000 bales.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged in New York yesterday, at 7¼ cents; but August Futures were 8 points higher, at 7·36 cents.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, and below we give the total figures for this season to date, for comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts......	6,000	7,000	2,200
Three days' do.	17,000	18,000	8,100
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,803,000	6,680,000	5,698,200

There has been a good deal more enquiry in our local Cotton market to-day, both from exporters and the Mills; but the day's business does not sum up more than a moderate line, say 2,900 bales. Of these shippers have bought 1,250, consisting of 600 Bengals, at Rs. 162-5, 250 Dharwars, at Rs. 178; and 200 each of Nugger, at Rs. 170; and Akola at Rs. 165; while local spinners have taken 1,650 bales made up of 250 Khandwa, at Rs. 171½; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 168; Bengals, at Rs. 137-45; Dhulia, at Rs. 161; Karanja, at Rs. 172; and Mowa, at Rs. 171; and 100 each of Unjar, at Rs. 166; Bhownugger, at Rs. 170; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 170; and Compta, at Rs. 166 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady throughout the day, and Dharwars and Westerns are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher.

WHEAT and *Seeds* have been steady markets to-day; but with only a moderate export business passing; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........	15,387	bales.
Wheat........	67,870	cwts.
Linseed	7,254	„
Rapeseed	14,098	„
Gingelly........	676	„
Poppyseed	1,950	„
Castorseed	4,197	„

FREIGHTS remain dull. A ready steamer has been fixed at 16s. per ton under open charter; and another has been relet at 15s. per ton for one picked port.

EXCHANGE opened nominally at 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, in one direction, but was refused, and a little was done at 1s. 3 15-32d. The rate then rose to 1s. 3½d. owing to large quantities of Gold appearing in the market, but no further transactions were reported; and for Bank remittance we hear of no enquiry, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 3⅜d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........1s. 3 11-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 3 7-16d.
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 3½d.
Francs do. ...1·63

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The "Bulls" got the market into their hands to-day and the price of Fours advanced to 109 for cash, 108⅞ for the coming settlement, and 108¾ for the June account, the market having remained steady for a time at these enhanced rates; but before the close, a weaker feeling set in again, and rates receded 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., the Money price leaving off at 108⅞. For 4½ per Cents. 105 is now quoted nominally.

SHARES show no return of animation. We note a decline of Rs. 15 in Mofussil Press Shares this evening; and an advance of Rs. 2 in Anglo-Indian; of Rs. 35 in Central India, and of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Sholapore, at our revised quotations; but otherwise prices are unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 17.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here, for Karachi, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 17.

The s. s. Malacca left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 18.

The s. s. Teheran left here this afternoon.

SHANGHAI, MAY 18.

The Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Avoca reached Zanzibar, direct from Bombay, on the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Good Dholera	3 5-16.
2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..................	69½
4½ per cent. „	67¾
Bar Silver	40½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

Line Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 10 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	12	37 p.m.	26	21
Teheran	18	2	55 p.m.	..	14
Suez........	18	2	40 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 18th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta........	1	1	–	5
„ Kurrachee	..	8	–	1
„ Madras	..	42	–	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 17.

10 p.m. .. .. 82·4

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

6 a.m. .. .. 81·9
10 a.m. .. .. 87·6
2 p.m. .. .. 89·2
4 p.m. .. .. 87·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACDONELL—May 13, at 59, Nevern Square, London, Alister, son of the late Ewen MacDonell, Esq. (Keppoch), aged 38 years.

MANDALAY.

DEATH.

WESTLAKE—May 17, at Mandalay, Sidney St. J. Westlake, C. S., aged 26.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—May 8, at Sitapur, the wife of Surgeon-Major D F Barry, I M S, of a son.
PALIN—May 9, at Ahmednagar, Deccan, the wife of Lieut G W Palin, Staff Corps, of a daughter.
PIERSON—May 11, at Lahore, the wife of Fred Pierson, of a son.
WOOD—May 13, at No 35, Chowringhi, Calcutta, the wife of Harry Wood, East Indian Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

HERDON—May 9, at Gulpore, near Pathankote, suddenly, Gladys Kate, the dearly loved infant daughter of H H Herdon.
WRIXON—May 12, at Jubbulpore, Arthur Wrixon, Pleader, aged 51 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1892.

THE P. and O. steamship Britannia has beaten the record from Brindisi to Australia, and the Melbourne papers say that all on board from the commander down are "naturally proud of their connection with what is claimed to be the fastest ship in the world." Of course this is all nonsense, for the sixteen to seventeen knots at which the latest P. and O. steamers are propelled are frequently excelled by a Transatlantic liner. But now that the Britannia has thrown down the gauntlet, and the Orient line has only been narrowly beaten, we may watch for developments. The Britannia, which is one of the Jubilee vessels, of 6,257 tons and engines of 7,000 horse-power, is certainly the vessel of all the P. and O. Company's fleet which is likely to make a quick passage, but there are several of the Orient Company's vessels which will not be slow to take up the challenge. The Ormuz, of 6,030 tons and engines of 8,500 horse-power, has hitherto led the way. She had landed her mails at Adelaide on a Thursday and reached Melbourne on a Friday evening, but on this occasion she did not touch at Colombo; therefore when the Britannia made her first record her route was 330 miles longer than that of the Orient vessel. Now, however, the Orient liners stop at Colombo, so the routes are precisely alike. The later record of the Ormuz, further, has been beaten. The Britannia left Brindisi on the 25th March, and landed her mails at Melbourne on the 23rd April. The Ophir, which left a week later, did not make such a speedy voyage, although her record was greatly below the average passage. A year ago the fact that the voyage from Plymouth to King George's Sound had been accomplished in twenty-seven days' steaming time was trumpeted abroad as noteworthy, and so it is, even yet, when we remember that it is not long since by sailing clippers the mails took ninety days and the average time occupied by an ordinary vessel was not less than six months. The contract time allowed for the Australian mails, twenty years ago, was forty-eight days; now it is thirty-two and a half. With the vessels steaming to Bombay so long as that contract time is met the Company is satisfied, and neither coal nor official energy is taxed, to improve upon it. Up to the time that the Orient Company's steamer Ophir, a magnificent twin-screw vessel of 6,700 tons with engines of 9,500 horse-power—was afloat, the P. and O. Company did not concern themselves much as to whether the Britannia or the Ormuz was the quicker. The advent of the Ophir induced the P. and O. to force their engines to the utmost, and the Britannia was driven at an average of over sixteen knots an hour throughout the whole voyage, the actual time steaming being thirty-five minutes short of 23 days. The Ophir has just completed her second voyage, but her engines not working smoothly her record did not approach that of the Ormuz, much less that of the Britannia. Considering her dimensions and propelling power of course it may be expected that she will be able to show a clean pair of heels to any vessel running East, for it is not likely the Orient Company will allow their best ship to be surpassed without a protest. We shall see how the P. and O. fares in the contest. The Company is building; competition has forced down fares in Australia, and it will as surely force up speed. Against the Victoria, the Britannia, the Oceana, Arcadia, Peninsular, Oriental, and Rome, the Orient Company can place the Austral, the Ophir, Orizaba, Ormuz, Orotava, Oroya, and Oruba. The effects of this competition are not likely to benefit India very much. When these quick vessels connect at Aden with the "ferry boats" we may perhaps, look for our letters a day or a day and a half earlier, and as the competition grows keener it may put what are now the P. and O.'s best vessels permanently on the Indian line, but it is not likely to bring down passage-money. The P. and O. record to Bombay is never likely to be beaten, and to the improvements in the outside liners must we look for the influence which will force down their charges if indeed the dwindling rupee will allow a reduction on any line.

THE Greek elections have ended in a highly dramatic way. M. Tricoupis, the leader of the Opposition in the late Assembly, has been returned by an overwhelming majority, and in the ordinary course of things must in a day or two become, for the third time, Prime Minister. What has become of M. Constantopoulo and his band, variously estimated at from a dozen to a score, who constitute the Third Party, the telegrams do not say. The central fact in the situation is that M. Delyannis, who when he was dismissed by the King had a following of eighty in an Assembly of a hundred-and-fifty, is now the leader of a sorry remnant of seven, and that what was once a large governing party is reduced to a group as small as the Opposition in the Corps Legislatif during the Second Empire, which its enemies amused themselves by saying could be driven home in a cab. This is the more remarkable, as M. Delyannis, on the eve of his dismissal, and after refusing the King's summons to resign, had secured a unanimous vote of confidence from his followers, though it is true that this was in a House from which both groups of the Opposition had designedly absented themselves. King George will find in the result of the elections an emphatic endorsement of his action last February, and a sufficient answer to the charge that in making short work of a Ministry which was leading the country to ruin he was guilty of high-handed, unconstitutional proceedings. He has played courageously and intelligently the part of a constitutional monarch, and the throne should be the stronger for a conflict out of which it has come so well. M. Tricoupis, also, has abundant cause, besides his overwhelming majority, for feeling satisfied with the result. He must be more than ever convinced that he did the right thing in declining to accept office when M. Delyannis was dismissed at the end of February. At that time he had only fifty followers; the Third Party were not to be trusted, and even if they had given him their steady support he would still have been in a minority. One peculiarity of the contest has been that the fate of the Ministry which conducted the elections was a matter of supreme indifference. M. Constantopoulo's Ministry was a mere *Cabinet d'affaires*, which had patriotically responded to the King's unexpected invitation to take office when no one else was willing to do so, and in a struggle which was really one between the two recognized leaders of the greater Greek parties it was forgotten. M. Tricoupis has regained power, and the question is: What will he do with it? As M. Delyannis was dismissed chiefly because of the deplorable state into which he had allowed the finances to fall, M. Tricoupis will, of course, undertake, as he did in 1881 and in 1886, to make both ends meet. There are two directions in which he will go in search of a financial equilibrium. He will add to existing taxation, and he will reduce the expenditure on the army. On the one hand, he will wound taxpaying sensibilities of the nation, which are very keen, considering how heavy the burden already is. On the other hand, he will hurt the patriotic susceptibilities of the Greeks, who will insist upon keeping the fires of Pan-Hellenism alight, and with whom it is a sacred principle to be prepared for emergencies. M. Tricoupis has, of course, proclaimed during the election that the maintenance of the army upon an adequate scale is consistent with a due regard to the financial well-being of the country, and as he is an able financier he is more likely than any possible competitor to be able to establish a compatibility between the military and the financial interests of the country. But he has promised this before, and the promise does not become more easy of fulfilment as the years pass by.

THE first number of the *Industrial Quarterly Review of Western India*, which is intended to be the organ of the Industrial Association established a few years since at Poona, has reached us this week. We have already indicated the lines on which the review is to be conducted, and an enterprise with so good a purpose deserves all the help that the public can give it. The number, which contains an excellent portrait of Lord Reay, illustrates the difficulty in India of enlisting a large staff of writers on economic and industrial subjects, a difficulty which the promoters, we fear, will find will not diminish as time passes by. The introduction is ably written; we fancy that we detect in it the work of a skilled hand, of whose productions even in criticising them, we have always felt bound to speak with respect. The promoters of the undertaking have always shown a conspicuous belief in museums and exhibitions as a means of helping on an industrial revival, and here the first place is given to some notes on local exhibitions from the pen of Colonel Nutt, whose experience of such gatherings has been extensive and peculiar. The experience of the Reay Museum, at Poona, which for some years past has illustrated one of the favourite beliefs of the promoters of the industrial revival movement, is recounted. It comes briefly to this, that the public are attending the museum in increasing numbers, that the number of sales is growing, that in many instances the display of articles at the museum has created a large demand for them; but that the institution does not yet pay its expenses. So far all is fairly satisfactory, and the experiment in any case is one in which little is risked. Whether the Reay Museum and a dozen such institutions scattered through the Presidency will bring about the revival of Indian industry which we should all like to see is a question upon which we desire to come to no premature conclusion one way or another. We shall soon have a Trade Museum added to the Victoria and Albert Museum in Bombay, and as already the number of visitors to the museum is from half a million to three-quarters of a million a year the enlarged institution will not fail for want of public interest in it. When the museum at Poona and that in Bombay have been in operation for a few years longer we shall see what prospect there is of institutions of the kind contributing materially to an industrial revival of the country. What will *not* contribute to it is the conduct of Government in cases such as that described in a statement sent to the secretaries of the Association by a firm of influential European merchants, who tell a pretty story of the way in which the State sometimes fulfils its obligation towards the industries of the country. For many years this firm contracted for the supply of leather accoutrements, but another local contractor stepping in with a lower tender, the contract was transferred to them. The new contractors failed to give satisfaction, and the contract was taken from them. Then, in spite of the famous Resolution on the purchase of local stores, Government placed the orders in England, though they could have been obtained locally of a good quality and at lower price. No names are given—not even the name of the Government—but the case is certainly one that we should like to hear more of, and perhaps after the recent discussion raised by the iron-founders Government might be approached on the subject with good effect.

THE victims of literary theft are turning fiercely on the pirates. The *Times* has taken into the courts an evening journal which is accused of this offence. Mr. Knowles, editor of the *Nineteenth Century*, having threatened with legal proceedings a news agency which had telegraphed the whole of Mr. Gladstone's article in the current number of that magazine on "The Platform, its Rise and Progress," has received a public apology, and an undertaking that nothing of the kind shall occur again. The excuse was that the subordinates of the agency had inadvertently transgressed the limits usually observed in taking extracts from magazine articles. The religious review which had also sinned in this respect has made amends and promised to be more considerate in future. A correspondent writes to the *Times* giving a long list of important articles taken bodily from that journal, and reprinted, without a word of acknowledgment, in a northern daily of considerable circulation. This pirate, in the same impression, published, equally without acknowledgment, two important articles taken from the *Standard*. It remains to be seen whether this Provincial pirate will be tackled by the Metropolitan papers. An author tells of his experience: he published through Longman's a book on a technical subject; a technical paper published the substance of it in a series of articles, in which whole passages were incorporated, verbatim, without acknowledgment or any reference to the book. He wrote remonstrating; the publication of the articles was stopped, and in their place appeared a venomous review of his book—a "slating" which he feared might injure, and no doubt was intended to injure its reputation and sale. The thief resents with indignation and a stab the baseness of the victim who when deprived of his watch or purse calls for the police or appeals to the law for redress. It appears, however, to be now admitted that the law is strong enough even as it stands to protect the copyright in news. The question has been discussed in the *Times* by lawyers, who point out that while the original incident or fact may be common property—just as all the words in a dictionary are common property—yet the labour and time and money expended in putting the incident or fact into form, and making it available for publication, gives a right—a copyright—which the law will protect. For instance, the compiler of the list of names in the London Directory was able to obtain an injunction to prevent a man from using his list in preparing another directory. That principle would cover the case of pirated telegrams. It ought to be well worth Baron Reuter's while to verify this view of the law. The press and the public are alike interested in enforcing honesty. As the *Times* has pointed out, the present practice of pirating news discourages the enterprise on which the public in the long run must depend for abundant and authentic intelligence of events at home and abroad. If the law as it now stands does not give the necessary protection against pirates the time has come to amend and improve it.

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay, last night, reports the death of Captain Donner, R. N., of H. M. S. Boadicea. It appears that the deceased officer was out on a shikaring expedition at Koddiyar, near Trincomalee, where the flagship is now lying, and fell a victim to sunstroke. His death occurred on Tuesday.

WE are glad to hear that Colonel Merewether continues to make progress. A telegram received from Port Said on Tuesday evening stated that he was better.

WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. Sidney St. John Westlake, C.S., only son of Mr. J. Westlake. Mr. Westlake, who joined the Bombay Civil Service in September, 1885, served for about two and a-half years in Sind, and was then placed at the disposal of the Government of India for service in Burma. There he did excellent work, and was looked upon as a very able and promising young officer. At the time of his death he was a First Grade Assistant Commissioner, and Settlement Officer, First Grade. The news of his death, which came on Tuesday, was quite unexpected; indeed, his friends were counting upon his coming to Bombay shortly on leave.

YESTERDAY, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, left Bombay for Mahableswar on one month's privilege leave. Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, will act for Colonel Wilson during his absence.

AT the third day of the Wellington May Races at Coonoor, on Saturday, Messrs. Holms, de Montmorency, and Humfrey fell, the latter sustaining a severe cut on the head. This is the third casualty during the meeting.

DURING the year 1891-92, the total imports of gold in India amounted in value to 412 lakhs of rupees, and the exports to 170 lakhs. This leaves a balance of 241 lakhs, much of which will go to swell the secret hoards of India. The net imports of silver amounted to 1,143 lakhs, while about half that amount was coined by the Mints. Of the total amount coined, Bombay turned out less than 407 lakhs.

SOME time ago a reference was made to Government regarding the travelling allowance of officers for attending compulsory departmental examinations while on leave. The Lahore paper now learns that the Government of India have decided against the Accounts Department, that travelling allowance is inadmissible in all cases for attending such examinations, whether the examinees be on leave or not.

THERE is excellent news from Mr. McCabe, who is still posted at Bungteya's village. He has abundance of rations, and is evidently master of the situation. The Bungteya Raja has come in; the surrender of the Lalbura Raja is expected daily: several of the more important villages in the neighbourhood have sent in asking for a cessation of hostilities; and altogether it looks as if the tribesmen were becoming thoroughly cowed.

WE do not quite know what it means, but this is how a Bengali paper winds up an article on Mr. Maclean and the Councils Bills:—"If Mr. Maclean be a Christian and die confessing himself as such, he may, according to his own notion, go up direct to Heaven and sit on the left side of God. If Mr. Maclean can secure as easy an entry into Heaven as he has been able to do in regard to Parliament, will it matter much to him how the Indian people are governed?"

SEVERAL recent railway accidents, due to the failure of engine tyres have drawn attention to the question of the thickness of engine tyres. On metre-gauge lines in India many tyres will be found from ⅞ to one inch thick, while it is considered that their thickness should not be less than 1½ inch. It has been suggested that Government should fix a standard of minimum thickness for metre-gauge engine tyres, and the matter has been referred to the Committee of Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents.

MR. J. A. WALKER, an Englishman born at Calcutta, exhibits in this year's Paris Salon a battle scene in excellent style. In the foreground, a battery of artillery is taking up position, and one of the horses has just had its leg wounded by the bursting of a shell. Nothing in the picture is exaggerated, and it is executed with the minute care of a Meissonier. Mr. Walker, junior, the son of the last named, contributes an attractive *tableau de genre*, illustrating a scene of the dramatised novel, "L'Abbé Constantin."

ON Saturday at the Calcutta High Court, before Mr. Justice Hill, Mr. Wilson, Solicitor, applied for and obtained letters of administration in the goods of the late George Sibley, C. I. E. The deceased gentleman died in England, making his brother his sole executor. Among other properties left under the will were 225 shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills, now valued at Rs. 30,000, which the deceased had bequeathed to the Calcutta University for the purpose of founding a scholarship, worth Rs. 50 per mensem, in Civil Engineering, to be bestowed under certain conditions.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic earnings for week ending 7th May, were Rs. 12,53,762-2-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,05,980-10-1. Increase, Rs. 1,47,781-7-11. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 7th May, 1892, Rs.1,88,80,004-1-5. From 1st January, 1891, to 9th May, 1891, Rs. 1,89,07,934-6-4. Decrease, Rs. 27,930-4-11. Miles open for week ending 7th May, 1892, 1,552¾. Corresponding week last year, 1,525¼. Increase 27½. Per mile open for week ending 7th May, 1892, Rs. 807-7-2. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 724-15-11. Increase, Rs. 82-7-3.

BY the new quinquennial contract with Lower Burma the Government of India has increased the adjusting balance originally proposed from Rs. 37,47,000 to Rs. 41,43,000. Sir Alexander Mackenzie asked for Rs. 46,82,000. In the discussion of the estimates the question was raised of India's recouping Burma for the serious loss which will ensue if the opium question is dealt with; but the Government of India has decided that any losses in this direction will not be allowed. How serious this item would be, may be gathered from the fact that the estimated decrease this year will be one lakh through the restrictions recently brought into force in Burma.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The following is the result of the race for the Newmarket Stakes run this day :—

Prince Soltykoff's Curio 1
Mr. Henry Milner's St. Angelo 2
Mr. Rose's St. Damien 3

THE BEHAR SURVEY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Curzon, replying to Sir Roper Lethbridge, said the Behar Cadastral Survey would not be commenced before October, and that the correspondence on the subject would shortly be printed.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

Sir Roper Lethbridge then gave notice of a resolution respecting the grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Service.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

It has transpired that a Russian steamer, named the Alexander Wolkow, foundered in the Caspian Sea, on the 29th March, and that two hundred Persian passengers perished.

FIGHTING IN WEST AFRICA.

Latest advices from West Africa state that the expedition which lately left Lagos, under the command of Colonel Scott, to operate against the Jebus and Egbas tribes, has had some sharp fighting and stormed two towns which they afterwards burnt. The loss on our side has been ten Friendlies killed. Colonel Scott is now advancing on the enemy's capital.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The *Morning Post* states that the General Elections will commence at the beginning of July.

The *Times*, however, believes that they will not take place until the end of the Session.

THE SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

The Small Holdings Bill has passed through Committee.

EXTRA FRENCH CREDIT FOR ARMAMENTS.

PARIS, MAY 18.

The French Government have asked the Chamber for an extra credit of sixty-two million francs for hastening the building of ships.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT RICH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

Lieutenant Rich, Royal Horse Artillery, died of enteric fever at Umballa, on Tuesday. He had only been a few weeks in the country.

THE POLO QUESTION.

The polo question, says the *Pioneer*, is now under the direct consideration of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and orders thereon are likely to be formulated shortly.

MR. WHEELER'S DEFENCE.

The last day on which Mr. P. C. Wheeler's representation to the Government of India could be received was fixed for the 25th instant, but as his statement has to be submitted through the Local Government a few days more will probably be allowed.

MUSKETRY CLASSES FOR THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The musketry classes held at Meerut for the Imperial Service Troops having proved very successful in the past cold weather, sanction is being asked for classes to assemble, under Captain Cox, next autumn.

THE RELIEF OF THE KASHMIR IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Srinagar and along the line of march by Rawalpindi and Murree into Kashmir, and to the scarcity of water at Murree itself, the relief of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops at Gilgit has been postponed for the present. Orders relating thereto have been passed on the recommendation of the military and medical authorities of the Rawalpindi Command.

PROSECUTION FOR SWINDLING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. are prosecuting their native Banians at the High Court for the recovery of nearly two lakhs of rupees. The defendants, it is alleged, received on account several large sums, and their disbursements have not been credited to the firm. Their cash balance has been found to be about Rs. 25,000 short.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

A young lady, respectably connected, tried to drown herself in the Hooghly yesterday. She got into a boat ostensibly to cross the river, but when in mid-stream she jumped overboard. She was rescued by some native boatmen, and restored to her parents.

A young European lad, yesterday morning, tried to commit suicide by hanging himself to a branch of a tree on the Maidan. He was relieved from that position by a gentleman who was playing golf ; and when questioned he explained that he did it as a joke.

LORD WENLOCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 18.

H. E. The Governor contemplates going to the hills on the 31st instant, ten days after his return to Madras.

A MISSIONARY ATTACKED BY HINDUS.

On Sunday a large body of Hindus attacked the house of Rev. Adam Andrew, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, and broke one of the windows and used violence to Mr. Andrew. The affray is reported to be due to a Brahmin youth wishing to be baptised.

MADRAS SEASON REPORT.

The official season reports are generally speaking more hopeful, as rain has fallen in many parts, though cattle are dying from starvation in some places.

THE GIRNAR LOTTERY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, MAY 18.

The highest prize of Rs. 10,000, in the Girnar Lottery, has been drawn by ticket number 78183, purchased by Savitra, daughter of Dayabhai Khandivalla, Head Accountant, Sassoon Mills, Parel.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 29.

ARE eccentric men, like giraffes, growing scarce ? Considering the many rare qualities—such as carelessness of ridicule, courage, self-confidence, and crankiness—necessary to make eccentricity possible, one hopes that we shall never be without our eccentrics. Life wholly conducted by everybody in accordance with certain definite rules would be too monotonous. But I think that eccentricity will in the future tend to become more frequent instead of rarer. For two reasons : first, because we are getting more and more nervous, and therefore, less and less ready to accept the conventional rules ; and, secondly, because the number of those who desire notoriety is increasing so rapidly. "Grant that I may do something great !" cries Marie Bashkirtseff. Not, it is evident from what goes before and from what follows after, because she desires the greatness of the thing, but because she desires to be herself, and none other, the doer of that great thing, and that the name of the doer may be noised abroad. One must not, however, pry too curiously into motives. Certain it is that the man does not live who so ardently desires the advance of humanity as to yield up to another the glory of a discovery or an achievement. Eccentric men, therefore, we shall continue to possess—which is the great thing. In every regiment, in every college, in every club, in every association, in every company of men, there are one or two concerning whom their fellows tell tales of eccentricity. "There is a man," they say, "in our college, our regiment . . ." Now, in the course of my earthly pilgrimage I have known many eccentrics. The death of one—it happened yesterday—recalls the memory of all.

I will tell you about two or three.

I knew a man once, for instance, who would never go to bed. He was not a demigod, capable of doing without sleep ; not at all ; he wanted as much sleep as his fellow-men, but he took it differently. When he was sleepy, he leaned back in his chair and went to sleep in that attitude. If it was cold he covered himself with a rug. Cold or hot, he always slept in his chair. He was in the army—the scientific branch. When he happened to wake up, he got up, whatever the time, took his bath and dressed for the day. He was a clever man, a good officer, of great scientific attainments, sound of head in all other respects, but he could not fall in with the custom of going to bed. That was his one and only eccentricity. Another case was that of my friend A—. He was a barrister who did not practise ; a scholar who did nothing with his learning, but was always accumulating more ; an author who wrote one book and then sat down for the rest of his life. He had no ambitions, he took no part in any of the discussions, questions, or movements of the day ; he had no kind of feeling for his brother man—unless it was a feeling of dislike and contempt ; he was a strong Conservative, but he never took the trouble to vote. He held decided opinions upon everything, but never tried to influence anybody ; he was a close observer, but it was only by accident that one discovered his keenness of vision. All these traits may be uncommon, but they are not eccentric. His eccentricity showed itself in the disposal of his day. If you think of it, to every one of us is allotted a day ; it is our ration of time—our allowance—always faithfully and fully served out—twenty-four hours ; and unless we are slaves—that is, in some profession, business, trade, or post—we are free to arrange those hours just as we please. A—— arranged his in the following manner—it will be acknowledged to be, at least, unusual :—At half-past one, or thereabouts—he was not a slave to the clock or to his own method—he came out of his bedroom into his sitting-room, on the same floor, and rang his bell. Then he went back, took his bath, and dressed. This done, he found his breakfast waiting for him—a cup of coffee, a single slice of bread, and a pot of jam. The jam was confected specially for his private use in the country—jam bought in a shop he could not endure. After breakfast he did whatever he had to do ; nobody ever knew what that was. Probably it was something that concerned his investments His room had very few books—only three or four hundred of the older writers—but he always showed acquaintance with the latest books, as well as being a great scholar with the most ancient. At five o'clock he went to one of his two clubs. Here he read the papers and the magazines, and, I suppose, those new books his knowledge of which always surprised his friends. At seven he repaired to the other club and ordered dinner. Needless to say that he always prepared for himself a little banquet. At half-past seven he took this meal with a pint of claret or champagne. After the dinner he sat over a half-pint of port. Then he went to the library for an hour or so, after which he walked home to his lodgings. Here he found the whisky and water and tobacco on the table. He sat down, with a book for occasional relaxation, and divided his attention between his pipe, the whisky and water, and the book till four or five or six o'clock, when he began to feel sleepy, and went to bed. Such was his harmless, useless life. I suppose it was a wasted life. Yet there is something to be said for a man who argues that there are plenty who like work, and fuss, and pushing, and hauling, and shoving the world an inch or two higher. "Go on your noisy way," he said, "only don't ask me to join you. Invent things ; change things ; make your little revolutions ; quarrel over your little religions ; only let me sit here at peace. When you are all asleep I live. Whatever you make, or change, or revolutionize, you cannot provide the world with anything better than the claret and the champagne, or the port that is in my club cellar. Whatever you do, you cannot give us better literature or better art than we have. But at night your babble is hushed, and I live."

Alas ! he lives no longer.

Or there was F——. He, too, is gone. The most remarkable point about F—— was his extraordinary ignorance of the common things of life. Addition and subtraction were mysterious arts—diabolical things of witchcraft. He could not add up ; he could not understand accounts ; he never once tried to understand how his money went. He had, to start with, quite a large fortune. It did go, however ; it flew ; it vanished ; and, when it was all gone, his solicitor told him he must go through the Court of Bankruptcy. This episode inflated him with the greatest pride. None of his friends had achieved that honour. In after years he referred to it regretfully as the Period—in capitals—of his Former Greatness ; he went about with his chin in the air ; he borrowed sovereigns and offered the lender sherry ; when the business was concluded he was sad indeed. He had a brother, much like himself, who had also lost all his money. They conceived together a brilliant idea ; they wanted money ; why not borrow it ? There are persons who take a singular pleasure in lending money—benevolent persons—why not go to one ? They went arm in arm ; they saw the benevolent Shylock ; they said they wanted fifty pounds each. "Certainly," said Shylock. "On what security ?" Then the brother pointed to the younger as his security ; and the younger pointed to the elder as his security, and in less than a minute they found themselves gazing at each other, astonished, amazed, in the street. F—— always told this story afterwards as a wonderful instance of stupidity in business people. He was especially indignant with those people who call upon other people and ask for money, especially if they keep on coming. He regarded the habit as a vice which should be guarded against by additional clauses in the Catechism. The rent collector, for instance. "Would you believe it ?" F——would say, "the fellow comes every three months—every three months—mind—and always with the same story !" As for those who call about matters of gas, rates, and taxes, he would have had them dealt with summarily by the police magistrate, or else by the Public Prosecutor. Once he was introduced to the editor of a great daily, for he, too, like my other friend was a great scholar and a fine writer. The editor asked him to try a leading article on a certain subject. He went home and spent a week over this article, which he then took to his editor, who had quite forgotten all about him and his article. However, the subject being one which would keep, the article appeared in a day or two. Never before had such a leader appeared anywhere, so delicately, beautifully written, with such finish and such care. Then the editor gave him another subject—one of the day, one of the moment. F—— worked at this industriously for a fortnight and sent it in, complete at last. Of course the time for it was gone, but he could never understand how he failed to achieve a position on the daily press.

To-day I will only mention one more eccentric, my late friend G——. He was eccentric at many points. To begin with, he was endowed, richly endowed, more richly even than F——, with an entire incapacity to keep money. Plenty of people knew of this weakness, and were always in attendance on the first of the month, when G—— drew the twelfth part of a very handsome salary. Needless to say that he was always in difficulties. At one time, in order to economise, he took a cottage of four rooms at eleven shillings a week. He furnished this house with a hammock, a chair, a table, and a washstand. The cemented floor of the scullery served him for a bath, and he was perfectly happy. One night a man broke in. G—— lay awake listening to the fellow stumbling about, and chuckling to think of the disappointment of the baffled burglar when he found out that there was nothing to steal. His experiments in economy, of course, proved of no avail. G——had a theory, which brings us to another point of eccentricity. It was that no man ought to be allowed to preach before he was fifty. At that age, he said, one has all the wisdom that is in a man's power to acquire ; a man should be still in his best vigour ; he has all the experience that a man wants ; and the power of speech, if ever he is going to get it, has by that time been acquired. "At fifty," he said, "I mean to begin to preach. At present I am observing, watching, noting, generalising. At fifty I shall produce my wisdom. I shall preach on nothing but the Conduct of Life. I have already amassed treasures of observation. Wait till I am fifty." He did reach fifty, but not much more ; and he never even began those sermons, because, you see, a man who waits till fifty before he begins to preach finds then that it is impossible for him to preach. One more point of eccentricity. He had at one time a theory that breakfast should consist of fruit. Accordingly, he used to buy, every morning, oranges, grapes, apples, or pears, and devour them on his way to his place. The last time I saw him he had been illustrating his incapacity to keep money. He confessed, or rather announced, that he had just sent ten pounds to a begging-letter writer, whom he had known slightly in earlier days. I ventured to remonstrate with him. The money, I said, might have been more usefully spent ; the fellow was worthless ; it was an encouragement to imposture—and so on. "No," said G——, "the man says he is starving. Humanity before all things !"

Now, one would not, as I said above, say one word which might damp the resolution of the rising eccentric, but the dignity of history demands that the truth be told. All eccentrics die comparatively young. Three of the four above-mentioned worthies just reached fifty, the fourth died at forty or thereabouts. Eccentricity is dangerous ; he lives longest who lives in the common way, thinks in the common groove, obeys the common laws. It may be a monotonous groove, but it is the safest. I have many more notes and memories of cranks which may be told hereafter if you care to hear them. They will illustrate the truth of this assertion. Eccentrics die young. Therefore, my young eccentric of the future, choose—a short life and an eccentric, or a long life and a monotonous.

I wonder whether the nation will ever rise to the seriousness of the situation as regards the army. I wonder whether either party will ever rise to a sense of this seriousness. I wonder whether Conservatives or Liberals will ever understand that the party which is bold enough to tackle this question, which resolves that Tommy Atkins shall be treated with common honesty and common justice, even at the expense of a few millions, will make itself for many years to come the only party possible, the strong, the popular, and the lasting party ? Our statesmen, who know nothing about the people they govern, are afraid of appealing to the patriotism of the nation. Why ? It has never yet failed. We all understand the necessity of a strong army. There is no question of that. Think ! In the strife and struggle for votes which would be likely to have the best chance—the party which starves the army, neglects warning, goes on making enlistment difficult—or the party which makes it a popular service, a contented, well-paid, well-fed army. I have talked with dozens of old soldiers ; it is always the same old, old story—the same shameful, discreditable old story. They are promised on enlistment a shilling a day ; they are promised all their food ; they are promised all their clothes. Not one of these promises is kept. They have to find part of the clothes and part of the food. Out of their promised shilling they get how much ? Threepence ! Now, we are all concerned in this ; we all have a hand in it ; we are, one and all—bishops down to casuals—engaged in carrying on a gigantic and infamous fraud. Let us stop it. Let us arise and declare at the next election that it shall not continue.

How much would it cost to stop it ? It would cost that ninepence a day which the man now has to pay in order to supplement his food and clothes. Ninepence a day ! If we have to pay up this ninepence for 200,000 men, it will cost us four millionsanda-half a year, an increase in the income tax of twopence. One would think that for the defence of the country, for the preservation of peace and order, for the power of carrying on our business without interruption, no price would be thought too high. But we have got to believe, after eighty years of freedom from fear, that peace and safety are things that grow wild and want no preservers or guardians. In other countries the young men have got to do their own soldiering. Here they pay other young men to do it ; and the time has come when these other young men must be paid something worth having or they will no longer do it. Also the time has come when the young men who stay at home must understand what an enormous service it is that their fighting has done for them and how highly it ought to be paid.

Take, again, the senseless way of recruiting. Here is East London, a city of two millions of people, swarming with young fellows who want nothing but the kindling of a spark in order to come forward in thousands. The authorities say that they do not want London gamins. Well, they are wrong, because the London gamin makes a first-rate soldier. But in any case these are not London gamins. Most of them are stout country lads, the very men that are wanted. Now there is not a single regiment stationed in East London. The people never see the march of soldiers ; never hear their bands ; know nothing about the army ; have not a single idea as to the duty and the possible necessity for fighting. Their martial instincts are never aroused. They are stupidly left in stupid ignorance of these things. But the recruiting ground of the future will be East London and any other congested home of many industries. The country districts are depleted ; they cannot spare any men. But our authorities do not understand ; the House of Commons does not understand ; both parties are afraid to understand.

MR. STEVENS, the American gentleman who accomplished the remarkable feat of riding round the world on a bicycle, contributes to *Lippincott* for May an account of the development of cycling in the United States. Bicycles were first made known to the American public at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia through an English exhibitor, and ten years ago a rider of one of the strange machines was an object of curiosity in any part of the country. At the present time cycling is by far the most popular of outdoor sports on the other side of the Atlantic. The number of active bicycle riders, not including the children, who are innumerable, is estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand, and fifteen million dollers are invested in the cyclists manufacturing industry. The bicycle, Mr. Stevens avers, is now recognized as a new social force. A wheelman touring through the country finds his wheel an aid to friendly reception among fellow-cyclists as surely as the freemason finds the mystic sign and grip of service in the same way ; there is, in fact, a fraternity of the wheel by virtue of which the cyclist can enter any bicycle club and count himself at home.

MAHABLESHWAR GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 16.

THE second subscription dance was held at the Frere Hall, on the 13th, and was a well-patronized and most successful affair. Nearly a hundred people assembled first at dinner at the club, and a considerable number more turned up at 9-30 for the dance. These little hops have certainly been very well attended this year, and their success is, no doubt, partly due to the great hospitality shown by some of the members of the club in the matter of ladies' parties. The dining-room and card-room were crowded with tables, and a most excellent dinner did our hosts provide. It was long past midnight when "God save the Queen" was played, and even then many were loth to retire. As regards the dresses, it could not, I think, be expected that the show would produce anything very striking in the way of novelty. Something must be kept in reserve for the two balls which form a portion of our programme for the Mahableshwar week. The majority of the ladies were, I should say, airing old friends. There were, however, many pretty frocks worn, notably two pale green ones, a black and white, and a yellow.

A gymkhana came off on Saturday afternoon, and there was a large attendance of both Europeans and Natives. For the first event, which was a zig-zag race, there were twelve entries, and the competitors were started three at a time. The winners of the first four heats were Dr. Martin, Captains Cox, Le Gallais, and FitzHenry. These four were then started in pairs. In the first semi-final heat both competitors were disqualified, having either gone the wrong side of a flag or knocked a flag down. This left the deciding heat to be contested by Captains Le Gallais and Cox, the latter winning. There was more haste than judgment displayed in this race, and the result was that a good many flags were missed, as well as knocked down, taking away all interest in the several finishes.

The postillion race followed. Each man to ride one pony and lead another. The course was a straight two hundred yards down-hill to one of the steeple-chase jumps, and leaving this to the left the competitors had, after rounding this obstacle, to get on to the race-course, and gallop in on the track for about three furlongs. Captains Cox and Brownrigg and Mr. Ford started in the first heat, the two latter making the running at a good pace. Mr. Ford was first round the fence, and having once got on to the race-course won easily. The second heat brought General Gatacre, Captain Le Gallais, and Rissaldar Saidoola Khan to the post. Captain Le Gallais got round the jump before the Rissaldar, and though the latter, mounted on a big horse, tried hard to make up for lost ground when once on the race-course, he failed to catch Captain Le Gallais, who won comfortably by a couple of lengths. The third heat, it was expected, would be a very exciting one ; but directly the flag dropped, Mr. Ford's ponies seemed to become unmanageable, and bearing away to the left got completely out of the proper course. This enabled Captain Le Gallais to have it all his own way, and he eventually trotted in a winner by several lengths.

For the golf driving competition there were ten entries, and nine competitors came to the post. The terms were three drives each, and the ball must be lifted over the hundred yards line, or it was no stroke. The lateral limits of deviation were fixed at 75 yards, and posts were up marking them. The teeing ground was at the bottom of the hill, close to the mud wall, which forms one of the steeple-chase jumps, and the competitors had to drive up-hill in a direction about W. to E., the wind blowing at the time with moderate strength from the south. Amongst those who entered were some of our crack golf players, and there was a good deal of speculation as to who would win, and how far the ball would be driven. A golf drive always seems to excite the interest of the public, even of those who look upon the rest of the game as an abomination of stupidity. The result of the competition was certainly disappointing, considering that there were such drivers as Mr. Kneller, Mr. Edgerley, Dr. MacDonald, and Mr. Nixon, who took part in the contest. The prize was won by Mr. Kneller, who drove his ball 166 yards. The carry was not measured, but it was about 140 yards. Mr. Nixon was second, lying about seven or eight yards behind. There is no doubt the wind, though blowing from one side, was very much against anything like an exceptionally good performance. But what seemed, even more than the wind, to obstruct progress was the very dead way in which two balls struck the ground. They did not appear to have any travelling powers left in them once the ground was touched, and in some cases did not move twenty yards from the spot where they alighted.

The next event was the needle-and-thread race. The competitors had to gallop about 200 yards to where the ladies were standing, and then dismount and have their needles threaded. After mounting, they had to make for a flag about three furlongs from the winning post, and rounding this they were on the race-course. There was a very good entry, and the pieces of thread having been well sucked and twisted into the finest and stiffest of points long before the horsemen arrived, the threading process was carried out in an extraordinarily short space of time. Captain Cox was quickest away, and getting first round the flag which marked the entry on to the course, was never headed, and won by a couple of lengths, Captain Brownrigg being a good second.

The afternoon's entertainment was brought to a close by a pony race ; catch-weights over 11 stone ; the distance being round the course. The start was not a good one, and Captain Le Gallais must have had three lengths the best of it. He was never passed, and won easily, so easily that it was quite evident his good luck in getting off could have made no difference one way or the other. This is the first pony race we have had on the course this year ; and it showed clearly that the site of the old grand-stand is no longer suited for seeing the finish of a race. From the back rows of chairs little or nothing could be seen.

The second golf handicap was brought to a close on Saturday. The winners, Colonel Leach and Major Curtis, were two outsiders, who received 9 and 14 points respectively. There is a good deal of grumbling amongst the good players at the lenient way in which beginners are treated ; but I do not know enough about merits of the case to express a decided opinion one way or the other.

The postal arrangements have been much improved since I last touched on the subject. The letters now arrive quite early in the morning and the post instead of closing at 2 p.m. is open till 6 p.m. This is a very great boon to all of us, and our thanks are due to the head of the department for so quickly putting right what was an undoubted public grievance.

Whilst on the subject of postal arrangements, I may say that there has been considerable excitement of late about the dak gharries. The first thing which set us talking was the rumour that Mr. Ardasir Framjee had stopped running his daks for reasons best known to himself, and that it was not likely he would resume service this season. This was followed by another rumour, that Mr. Pherozshah was chuckling with delight, not only at the misfortunes of his hated rival, but also at the prospects of a really good time to come for the next month. Thirty-five rupees was stated to be the price for a phaeton, even in the case of an old and valued customer, whilst those who had employed Mr. Framjee might perhaps get the leavings of Mr. Pherozshah's customers on such terms and on such dates as Mr. Pherozshah might think fit to dictate. Now we hear that there is a general strike amongst all the dak gharriwallahs owing to the Magistrate at Wai having fined some of them for cruelty to animals. That there is cruelty, and a great deal of it, cannot be denied ; but the proprietors of the gharries are not altogether to blame. The public will insist on having daks at about half the price at which it is possible to supply them, except at a prodigious loss. This evil is intensified by the excessive rivalry of the contending parties. The result is that the public get cheap daks, and the poor horses are starved. It would be impossible to regulate the price of daks by legislation, for if laws were made they would certainly be broken. A possible remedy might be for the proprietors to forget their old animosities and combine against the public in the matter of charges. There would be a great deal of grumbling at first, and threats of opposition ; but in the end all those who were not niggardly misers would acquiesce in the arrangement. There are three elements in the dak gharri business—the interests of the public, a fair profit for the proprietor, and a kind remembrance for our noble friend, the horse. Many of us who are supposed to be so much attached to horses sit complaisantly enough behind them whilst they are being flogged every hundred yards, because they cannot drag their poor defleshed carcases to the end of a stage quick enough to enable us to arrive in time for a comfortable breakfast at Mahableshwar. Heavy fines on the proprietors, considering all the circumstances of the case, are a mistake. Nevertheless, cruelty must be put a step to.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE telegrams given below are issued by the Collectors of the respective districts under form 14 of the Famine Relief Code for the week ending May 13 :—

SHOLAPUR.

Jowari 35½ and bajri 30 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. No persons were employed on relief-works during the week. No cholera. Rainfall in Malsiras 7 cents during the week. Grain supply sufficient.

DHARWAR.

Jowari 32½ lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. On three Professional Agency Local Board works in Navalgund attendance on Saturday 770 ; expenditure Rs. 457. Rainfall at Navalgund 95, and Dharwar 88 cents during the week. Cholera in six villages of Navalgund taluka, and in four of Ronn taluka. No poor-house opened or village relief administered. Grain supply sufficient.

SATARA.

Jowari 26·29 and bajri 25·24 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Five hundred-and-fifty-five persons were employed on relief-works under Civil Agency on the last day of the week. Grain supply middling. Slight cholera in Shirala Peta. Rainfall during the week in Khanapur 22, Mann 24, Khatav 25, and Tasgaon 75 cents.

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 33¾ and bajri 32 4-7th lbs. per rupee on average in the effected area. One hundred-and-seventy adults and twenty-two children employed on the Professional Agency road in the Badami taluka ; relief expenditure Rs. 153. No gratuitous relief administered. Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in Badami, Hungund, and Bagalkot ; influenza in some talukas ; otherwise public health good. Rainfall in Hungund 3 and Muddebihal 4 cents.

POONA.

Jowari 29¾ and bajri 27 1-6th lbs per rupee on average in the affected area. Number of persons on relief-works on the last day of the week—adults 2,216, children 275, including 2,058 adults and 159 children on the Nira Canal clearance work. Grain supply plentiful.

The following return shows the progress of relief-works, &c., in the districts affected by scarcity :—

District.	Period embraced.	DHARWAR RELIEF-WORKS.			
		Number.	Class.	Total Number of persons mustered during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of—
					Rs. a. p.
Dharwar...	Week ending 7th May 1892.	1	Local Board Works under Civil Agency.	618	71 5 10
			Local Board Works under Professional Agency.	3,054	375 0 0
			Total....	3,672	
			Daily average	597	

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jowari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Pulse.
Navalgund	31½	19½	20	18
Nargund....................	33¾	20	22½	17½
Gadag	33	18¼	18	19¼
Mundargi	34 1-5	17 37-40	18¾	17¾
Ronn	33	17	18¼	17¼

General Remarks.—No poor-houses opened or village relief administered.

Cholera in six villages of Navalgund, five villages of Gadag, and six villages of Ronn taluka. Rainfall in Navalgund 40 cents, Nargund 1 inch 20 cents, Gadag 1 inch 72 cents, Mundargi 31 cents, and Ronn 81 cents during the week. Grain supply sufficient.

MILITARY NEWS.

Two Veterinary officers will be permanently attached to the Mhow Garrison, and Kamptee will be attached to Mhow as a branch hospital.

THE Government of India have decided to transfer the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital from Kamptee to Neemuch, with the station of Nasirabad as a branch hospital.

IT has been notified that the next Bombay Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be held, at Poona, and will be opened by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on September 1, 1892.

BOMBAY and Aden have the new Gunnery Instructors and are now to have a trained English mechanic on high pay, for the custody, inspection, and repair of of the new position-finders, and the instruction of officers in their use.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN J. W. A. MORGAN, Army Veterinary Department, has been instructed to report himself to the Government of Bombay for employment as Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Bombay, on a staff salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

THE Government of India have decided that as officers of the Indian Medical Service of less than three years' full pay service have now the rank of Subaltern only, they are entitled, under the provisions of para. 282, Army Regulations, Volume X., Part I, to a free passage by sea when proceeding to England, on leave, on medical certificate.

THE Government of India have just issued a general ruling as to the procedure to be followed in appointing an acting Adjutant to a Volunteer Corps when the permanent paid Adjutant vacates the appointment, and pending the arrival of his successor. The practice in such cases is for the local government to appoint, in communication with the General Officer commanding the corps, an officiating Adjutant, who may be a Volunteer officer, and to report the appointment for the confirmation of the Government of India. On the confirmation of the Government of India being obtained, the Pay Department will pass to the officiating Adjutant the available allowances of the appointment.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE following Garrison Order has been promulgated regarding the observation of Queen's Birthday :—

Tuesday next, the 24th instant, being the Birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the troops in garrison will parade at 7 a. m., as follows :—

Dress—Review Order (summer clothing).

The Royal Artillery and 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will parade at Colaba.

Royal Artillery with guns in action, an Imperial salute of 31 guns will be fired.

The fifth and 21st Regiments, Bombay Infantry, will parade on the General Parade Ground.

Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle.

Parades will be commanded by the senior officers present, who will appoint their own Staff and arrange all details.

AT Calcutta, on Sunday morning, Monseignor Zaleski was consecrated as Papal Delegate, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in the presence of an immense congregation and amid much pomp and ceremony. Archbishop Goethals and four bishops took part in the proceedings, assisted by a large number of priests. After the ceremony an adjournment was made for breakfast, when the Vicar entertained the prelates at his house, and later on Archbishop Goethals entertained the party at a banquet at his palace. The new delegate leaves for Darjeeling, where he stays for the season. His Excellency has been specially deputed to establish a seminary in India, for training native youths desirous of becoming priests.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. F. J. E. Spring, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Kistna Bridge, has written, in compliance with a request made by the Local Government at the time the Committee was appointed, a long memorandum to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, on the subject of the recommendations made by the Technical Education Committee which reported last year. Mr. Spring was one of the first to recognise the great importance of technical instruction in the India of to-day, and a pamphlet he published some five years ago helped materially to set the movement agoing. The present paper, as one of the most valuable contributions yet made to the solution of the problem, we shall take occasion to notice more at length later on.

THE Fort White Column, which has been co-operating with Captain Shakespear, arrived in Lungleh on the 13th instant, left on the 14th and was due to arrive on Tuesday at Demagiri. The column had only three men of the 60th Rifles, seven sepoys of the 39th Garwhalis and three followers sick on reaching Lungleh. Captain Rose, commanding the column reports that all ranks behaved excellently, and he considers the greatest credit is due to them for the way in which they have stuck to their work in face of many hardships. The transport suffered most, thirty mules being lost, while many Chins and Burman coolies are now incapable of carrying loads. Of the 180 Chins who started from Botoung, only sixty remain, the rest having deserted.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 7th May was 240, against 248 and 240 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 32. There were 59 deaths from cholera, against 54 and 55 in the two preceding weeks : the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 36. There was one death from small-pox during the week against one in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus, against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 72 and 13 respectively, against 84 and 23 in the preceeding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·8 per mille per annum, against 23·0, the mean of the last five years.

RAILWAY returns for the last quarter of 1891 show that, in so far as the trade of the Central Provinces is concerned, Calcutta has not as yet benefited to any appreciable extent by the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Of over two lakhs of maunds of wheat exported from the Chattisgarh Divison, for instance, only 300 came to Calcutta ; while of over 4½ lakhs, of maunds of rice little more than half a lakh, and of 89,000 maunds of linseed scarcely 19,000 were consigned to the capital. The railway has, however, had the effect of largely increasing the rice exports of the Central Provinces. The total quantity exported rose from about two lakhs in the last quarter of 1890 to considerably over six lakhs in the corresponding period of last year. Of the six lakhs over two-thirds were drawn from Chattisgarh.

THE Secretary of State for India has arranged to supply the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar with a new set of band instruments for the School Band.

THERE seems to be some doubt as to the Amir's movements just now. More than one correspondent has referred to his arrival at Hindki from Paghman and his intention, if the cholera appears there, to go to Bamian ; but another correspondent reports that he has gone to Ghazni. This, however, requires confirmation.

ON the disbandment of the 4th Madras (Prince of Wales's Own) Light Cavalry it was pointed out to Government that the disbandment would involve an almost entire change of uniform for the whole of the British officers of the Regiment except the Medical Officer, and enquiry was made as to whether any compensation would be granted to the officers on this account, and, if not, what time would be allowed them to wear out their uniform, more especially the full dress. Government has now directed that the officers of the Regiment should wear their present full dress uniform for five years, and their undress for two years.

AN old member of a well-known Breslau institution sent on the 13th of May 1891, a postcard from Cassel, addressed to "Dr. Emin Pacha, in German East Africa." The card contained a poetical allusion to the great traveller, and was signed by a number of other members of the institute. It arrived at Zanzibar on the 14th of June, 1891, and at Bagamoyo on the 16th of that month. The postcard was then sent back to Dar-es-Salaam, where it arrived on the 12th of March of this year, and received the following official comment: "Aus dem Innern zuruck. Emin nicht erreichbar." (Returned from the Interior. Emin not attainable.) On the 5th of this month this same postcard found its way back to Cassel, and is now in the hands of the sender.

ARE commissions from the ranks so very difficult to obtain in the British Army ? It does not appear so, says the military correspondent of the *Globe*. The fact is that any fairly educated and well-conducted young man has a very good prospect opened up to him in a military career. This has been repeatedly explained by writers on the recruiting question, and it is illustrated by the following figures, which are taken from a return published as a Parliamentary paper. During the three years ending April, 1888, 90 non-commissioned officers received commissions as lieutenants and second lieutenants, 105 as quartermasters, and 7 as riding-masters, a total of 211, or an average of 70 per annum. Of the 211 it appears that 180 received an allowance for outfit, amounting in the cavalry to £150, and in the infantry to £100.

MUCH notice is taken in St. Petersburg, says a correspondent writing from that city, of the intention of the Czar to leave the Anitchkoff Palace, and to take up his residence at [illegible] Winter Palace. For this purpose the apartmen[illegible]he first floor, which fifty years ago were occ[illegible] by the Emperor Nicholas, and have since re[illegible]ned empty, are being put in order. These rooms [illegible]ok on to the Neva and the parade ground, a[illegible] have a beautiful open view of the Bourse, the [illegible]ademy of Science, and the Alexander Park with the fortress. A fortnight ago these apartments and the adjoining saloons, corridors, and stairs were most minutely examined by the officials of the Secret Police Department, who are thus able to provide for the safety of the Czar. The latter has just spent a few days at the Winter Palace, and has slept there for the first time during his reign. This is spoken of in connection with the fact that the Anitchkoff Palace, which was always the residence of the heirs to the Throne, is to be thoroughly renovated within the next few months, and newly furnished for the marriage of the Czarewitch. His engagement to a German Princess is talked of, and the official betrothal, it is stated, will soon take place should the Grand Duke George's state become no worse.

A HELSINGFORS correspondent states that the community there has been greatly moved by two murders. There came to Helsingfors last autumn a young man as an apprentice to a bookseller. He was steady when he left his father's home in Stockholm, but took to fast living in Finland. In a low public-house he met a barmaid who was a fellow-countrywoman, and fell in love with her. They were seen together one night at a masked ball dancing to their heart's content with one another during the whole night. At three they left. The next morning they were both found dead in his room. He had first shot her and then himself. They had evidently gone through family photographs and papers, and after having written letters to their principals and friends, and she to her mother, had elected to die. The second murder was that of a school teacher poisoned by his young wife. He asked her for a quinine capsule, and she gave him strychnine. She kissed him, locked the door to prevent him from getting out, and rushed off to bed, where she buried her head in her bed-clothes, so as not to hear his cry for help. The poor man was found next morning crouched by the door. She told the court that temptation had been too strong for her, notwithstanding her prayers to heaven to strengthen her to overcome them. She had forged and borrowed money, and she had a vague idea that his death would help matters. She was condemned to be beheaded and burned on a beacon, which sentence, however, will certainly not be carried out.

A Women's Training School at St. Louis happily combines work and play. A violet party belongs to the latter category, as well as a candy-pulling, intended for the children and the young men and girls. A committee of young ladies are to make all the arrangements. In addition to the shorthand, type-writing, and sewing classes, others for learning cookery have now been established, at which lessons are given in such national dishes as cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, backed ham, chicken salad, and cold slaw.

A few days ago there died at Rome Ricci Consorte, the well-known Master of Ceremonies of the Capitol. Formerly he was the officer who preceded the Pope's carriage in the streets to open the way and keep order. An anecdote connects his name with the memorable 20th September, 1870. About ten o'clock on the morning of that day he was seen, in his usual livery, running hastily into the Vatican through the bronze doors, where were stationed the Papal Guard, and crying loudly, "Cease firing! His Holiness the Pope has given orders to yield!" Soon after the white flag floated from the cupola of St. Peter's, the roll of cannon ceased at the Porta Pia, and the Temporal Power fell for ever.

By decree of the French Government the Prix du Salon is suppressed, and in its place we have the Prix de Paris. The division of the Salon into two rival exhibitions has made this step necessary, and the encouragement to art provided by the State will now be open both to the artists of the Champ de Mars and those of the Palais de l'Industrie. The amount of the prize remains the same—ten thousand francs, whilst the "bourses de voyage" are fixed at 4,000 francs. The Prix de Paris is open to all artists whether painters, architects, sculptors, or engravers, "who appear from the quality of their works on exhibition most likely to profit from a stay abroad." The period in this case is two years, one of which must be passed in Italy, and the "bourses de voyage" are for one year.

"Forty minutes allowed for dressing for the bar" is, as appears from the evidence in a case tried before the Recorder at Salford, one of the regulations for the guidance of the barmaids employed at a flourishing Manchester hotel. The allowance of time appears a handsome one, the more especially because a plain and neat attire seems to be all that is contemplated, the rule being supplemented with the words, "No flowers or gaudy dresses." The regulations, of which a copy was stated to be kept hanging in these young persons' bed-rooms, also, it appears, exhort the barmaids to "give what is paid for, and be obliging and attentive to customers; on no account to be tempted to take or encourage the giving away of drink or money, which, if found out, brings ruin, disgrace, and dismissal." The list concludes with the warning, "No leaning over the counter or unnecessary talk or freedom on the part of barmaids with customers will be allowed. Any barmaid giving encouragement or allowing customers to put hands on them, without resistance, will be dismissed."

Mr. Sala's new "weekly journal for all," which bears a medallion portrait of the editor upon its yellow wrapper, has made an excellent start with a first number full of good reading, and containing no fewer than four-and-twenty quarto pages, printed in double columns. Mr. Sala's practised hand is directly present in the leading article on "the topic of the week," which happens this time to be "The Painters' Festival," and in the commencement of a series of papers entitled "London up to Date," in which there is a description in the writer's best manner of a Levee at St. James's Palace. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., contributes the first of another series of papers entitled "My First Days in London," and there are contributions by Mrs. Campbell Praed, Mr. E. J. Goodman, and others. The amusing gossip upon a great variety of topics which is headed "You Don't Say So?" and signed "Self and Partner," promises to be a leading and a popular feature. Such are a few characteristics of "Sala's Journal," which, published at the price of one penny, is really a marvel of cheapness.

Mrs. Sheldon Amos has reproduced her late husband's pamphlet on "Difference of Sex as a Topic of Jurisprudence and Legislation." This may be said to be the first response to Mr. Gladstone's challenge to the advocates of women suffrage to continue and extend discussion of the subject until its true merits are sifted. Mrs. Amos, in a preface to this republished pamphlet, recognises Mr. Gladstone's logical fairness both as to married women and as to the inevitable connection between the right to elect and that to be elected, and all that follows from it. As one who is adverse to "a piecemeal dealing with the subject," she thinks Mr. Gladstone has done service to the women's sufferage cause. She might have thought that he had pushed back the granting of the sufferage to women for some years if she did not know that the force of the women's demands for citizens' rights is greater and growing more rapidly then he believes; and she maintains that such arguments in women's favour as her husband's pamphlet presents, have an overwhelming cogency that must soon prevail against the hesitations of the most loyally-followed leader.

In order to see paternal government in its fullest development one must go, according to a writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, to Germany. In that "over-administered" nation cyclists are not merely warned but peremptorily desired to get off their machines going down-hill—the said hill being often no steeper than St. James's-street. To take one or two other examples, you cannot hire a cab at a railway station without taking a ticket from the cab inspector, and then you must hire the cab whose number corresponds with your ticket. You may not take tickets at the opera except on the second day before, or else on the morning of the performance. Yo[illegible] may not water plants on the window sill, les[illegible] should fall over. You may not put milk [illegible] beer-bottle, lest you should poison yours[illegible]. This last regulation is, it seems, very stringe[illegible]ndeed. This writer wanted some milk in a [illegible] for a picnic, and the milkman said that unfo[illegible]ately he had no bottles. Of the many dozen em[illegible]y ones in the shop he flatly declined to fill a single one, alleging that they were not meant for milk. He pointed to the Administration stamp on the stopper, which consecrated the bottle to beer for ever, and assured his disappointed customer that it could not be made worth his while to offend that silent witness.

"Rich gifts," says Ophelia, "wax poor when givers prove unkind." Not so in the estimation of Miss Wheatley, of Ilkeston. Her lover, Charles Shelton, boots at a local hotel, proved unkind—at least Miss Wheatley considered so; but the greater the estrangement the more she cherished certain goods which he had, as he alleged, bestowed upon her. These included six pictures, a tea service, glasses, a silver teapot (valued at the unusually low prices of 12s. 6d.), together with a man's hat, collar, necktie, kid gloves, shirt, besides an eiderdown quilt, and three bottles of wine. All these articles had Charles Shelton bought and placed in her hands, and the wedding was fixed for last Shrove Tuesday. But on the Friday preceeding they had a tiff. Shelton had absented himself for three days, and Miss Wheatley haughtly bade him observe that he "need not come again unless he liked." To this on the next day the Boots replied in the following somewhat incoherent straim:—Dear Miss—We will dissolve partnership altogether. I have done wrong and cannot forgive myself. Please send me a bill of expenses. I could not forget yesterday's job." This was the final word of their love affair; but now came the question of the gifts. Miss Wheatley said they were presents to her unconditionally; her ex-lover declared that they were simply purchased in view of their approaching marriage, and he contended that the marriage being off the articles were his. Judge Digby, of the Ilkeston County Court, has taken the latter view. The teapot and other articles he might have believed to be presents to a lady from her sweetheart if they have been alone, but he could not shut his judicial eyes to the "man's hat, collar, necktie, kid gloves, and shirt."

THE LUSHAI OUTBREAK.

WITH CAPTAIN SHAKESPEAR'S COLUMN.

Vansanga Stockade, 2nd May.—Last night, at 7-15, we caught sight of rockets sent up by the Burma column. Judging from their direction we fancy they must either be at Rhalthiengoo, or camping on a hill behind it. We are trying to communicate with them by helio. to-day, but have not yet succeeded. We are all heartily sick of being compelled to sit here and are most eager to move on to Daokhoma and act on the offensive; but this, of course, we cannot do without first communicating with the Burma column, as we are altogether too weak to act alone.

A Lushai coolie has just brought a letter from the Burma column, saying they had arrived at Lalbutao on the 30th ultimo, and expected to get to Daokhoma on the 2nd or 3rd instant. The coolie states that he slept in Daokhoma village last night, and reports that nearly everybody has cleared out of the village. To-morrow we are going to march across to Daokhoma.

Since our arrival here, on the 24th ultimo, the Lushais have continually molested us at night, by firing into our stockade. They have not, however, succeeded in hitting any one. We have had several parties out hunting for the enemy, but the latter have always managed to elude us. On the 28th ultimo, Captain Shakespear and Lieutenant Clerk went over to Lallova's village with a convoy of coolies, and fetched some more rations which had been brought out from Lungleh by friendly Lushais. On the 1st instant Lieutenant Clerk went over to Lallova's with a convoy of coolies, escorted by 100 Frontier Police, under Mr. Snoyd Hutchinson to fetch in a party who ought to have reached there that day from Lungleh. We, however, got information saying that the party had got as far as Saipia's village, where they received news that Lungleh had been attacked. They had accordingly returned to reinforce the garrison there, which is decidedly weak. To-day news has reached us that there was no big attack on Lungleh, but that some Lushais had got into the transport lines and had killed a bullock duffadar and wounded a driver. We have had very bad weather lately, but to-day has turned out fine.

Vansanga Stockade, 10th May.—On the 3rd May Captain Shakespear's column left Vansanga at 4-45 A.M., to march to Daokhoma's village. We arrived there at 8 P.M., having been marching incessantly for fifteen hours, with only one half of an hour's duration. The heat was tremendous, and completely knocked up several of our sepoys and transport coolies, who had to be carried a considerable part of the way between Vansanga and the Math river. We found numerous traces of ambuscades which the enemy had prepared for us, and from the Math up to Daokhoma the road had been very strongly stockaded. In several places, on narrow ridges with steep precipices on either side, a succession of stockades had been made right across the ridge, which, with the best troops in the world, it would have been impossible to rush without tremendous losses. Fortunately for us, the arrival of the Burma column in Daokhoma the day before had completely demoralised the Lushais, and they allowed us to march right up to Daokhama without any opposition. On arrival at Daokhoma we found the Burma column, under the command of Captain Hugh Rose, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, and right glad we were to see them, as we had had serious doubts if they would be ever able to overcome the great obstacles they would have to meet with on their march. Only those who know the nature of the country they had to march through can conceive what a grand march they made. In addition to the difficulties to be overcome in making roads, they encountered the most terrible weather. All things considered this appears to have been one of the finest marches on record.

Fort Aijal, 13th May.—Two months further supplies have been thrown into the Sonai post, both for the Sonai and Lalbura posts, Mr. McCabe, who has 14 days' rations in hand and lots of Lushai rice, is determined not to leave his comfortable quarters at Bungeteya until the whole business is settled. The villages of Maithi, Saisool, Lungliana, and others are craving peace. All the men of Captain Loch's little command are well and fit. The convoys work satisfactorily from Changsil to the Sonai, and the dak is carried to Bungteya by Thompong Lushais. It will be a matter for congratulation if this campaign, which began so well, is brought to a successful and brilliant conclusion before the troops return to Aijal.

Fort Aijal, 15th May.—The Bungteya Kaja has come in to Mr. McCabe, and the surrender of the Lalbura Raja is expected shortly. These Lushais, who defied us in 1871-72 owing to our conciliatory policy, are utterly cowed at the manner they are being handled now.

The weather is fair, and the troops are keeping in fairly good health.

Lungsin, 15th May.—Lieutenant Plowden's and Mr. Savi's party got in this morning at 11-30. They found the Tuichong river very swollen, and were over four hours in crossing. Mr. Roberts slung a pulley over the wire rope which spans the river, and thus considerably facilitated the journey of the two wretched boats which form the ferry at this place. The whole of the 14th was spent at Tuiching mending the bashas and making a large raft, 18 feet by 9, which is likely to meet all the requirements of the Burma column when passing through.

The Burma column arrived at Lungleh on the 13th, enjoyed a well-earned rest on the 14th, and left early this morning on their first march to Demagiri. Fortunately there has been no rain for the last two days, and the Phyrung river is reported fordable; otherwise, as the enemy has burnt the boats of the Bhyrung ferry, the column would have experienced considerable trouble in getting across.

AFGHAN AND FRONTIER NEWS.

About ten days ago the Amir is said to have sent an urgent letter to General Gholam Haidar Khan at Asmar, in Bajaur, calling upon him to explain the delay that has ensued in bringing the whole of the territory of Bajaur under subjection, a purpose for which the General was specially deputed by the Amir. The Amir is also said to have promised to supply the General with more men and money in case he should require them. The account continues:—The General has expressed his readiness to attack Ukbar, the principal fort at Bajaur, with the force now with him, and after doing this it is likely that he will ask for reinforcements to attack other forts in the interior of Bajaur. It is believed that the General intends taking his forces to Barda, *via* Asphand. The Khan of Asphand has heard of this, and has taken precautionary measures for the protection of his life and property. He is stated to have sent all his valuables, cattle, &c., to Banda with Khalid Khan, who has promised to keep them in his custody, while the Khan of Asphand is preparing to resist Ghulam Haidar in the event of his coming to Asphand.

A few days ago some of the headmen of the tribes of Salarzai and Mahmudzai came to General Ghulam Haidar to pay their respects to him. The General presented them with *longies*, and warned them to be in readiness, as in case Umra Khan succeeded in escaping, that the General would ask their co-operation with him in effecting his capture.

The Khan of Dir, accompanied by seven horsemen and sixteen men on foot, arrived at Peshawar on the 3rd instant, and interviewed Muhammed Ali Shah, a servant of the Amir of Kabul, the next day. During the conversation the Khan is stated to have told Ali Shah that he was sent by Ghulam Haidar Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Amir's army, with Rs.1,000 to engage men from among the surrounding tribes to bring about an effectual defeat of Umra Khan of Jandol. General Gholam Haidar Khan is making preparations to attack Umra Khan at Bajaur in a few days, and as it is likely that the latter will, in the event of being defeated, run to Swat for shelter, the Khan of Dir is instructed to await the arrival of Umra Khan at Thana in Swat with his men for the purpose of capturing him there. The Khan is said to have left for Swat on the 7th instant.

We have received further reports of cholera from Kabul, which show that from the 19th to the 29th April last, 5,575 deaths occurred from cholera in Kabul. On the 28th April there were 1,000 cases reported in the city, of which 500 proved fatal the next day. Parwana Khan, the chief official of the Amir's Court, is also said to have died from cholera.

A body of Afghan freebooters are stated to have recently cut the telegraph wires in two places near the village of Pabby in the Peshawar district. In one place it is said that they cut off a piece of wire four yards long which they took with them.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A cheap and well printed edition of the late Mr. John Noble's "Facts for Politicians" has just been issued by Messrs. H. Good and Son, of Moorgate-street. The work was brought up to a late date by its painstaking author, and is now issued with a brief memoir of him by Mr. G. Herbert Perris. Mr. Noble's book is likely to be of much use to candidates in the coming election. It gives a full account of the legislation of the late years, discusses Mr. Goschen's Budgets, setting out the characteristics of Liberal and Tory finance, and gives a full account of such movements as that of Free Education, Licensing, Merchant Shipping Legislation, Working Men's Dwellings, Registration Reform, and the Liberal Programme for London.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. Maclean moved an amendment for the purpose of insuring that no regulation framed under this clause should be enforced until the sanction of Parliament should have been given to it. He regretted that it should have been necessary to discuss this Bill on the first day after the holidays, because many members who were interested in the Bill were unable to be present. A fallacy frequently repeated in the debates on that Bill was that there existed in India no public opinion at present, and that it was necessary to create such opinion by some form of elective government. He believed that was unnecessary, because India had a public Press and the right of public meeting. He had himself, if not created, at all events nourished and brought forward in Bombay as strong and at the same time as loyal a public opinion as existed in the world. (Hear, hear.) The Committee were told they should give the right of electing representatives to chambers of commerce and other public bodies. In fact, the government now always consulted those bodies, and those organizations had so much power with the government that they sometimes prevented the wishes of that House being carried into effect, as in the recent case of the Factory Act in that country. No doubt the government had said the elective principle was to be introduced hereafter into the administration of India. His hon. friend, the Under-Secretary, had spoken in most satisfactory terms of the very great danger that would be caused by the introduction of anything like party-government in India. He, however, maintained that under the words of that section this country would be insensibly led in India towards the introduction of a regular system of Parliamentary government. His hon. friend, he thought, did not see the full force of the concession he had made. He thought the adoption of the elective principle was an abandonment of the right by which we governed India and an admission that we had no business there. It was that strong conviction that compelled him to regret that the government had so far yielded to pressure as to have made that concession. It was provided that any Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, might make regulations as to the way in which these additional members of Council should be nominated. It was left open to the Governor-General to alter the Constitution of India at any time with the approval of the Secretary of State. He thought that was giving up the power of control over affairs of India hitherto possessed by the Parliament of this country. It was really a most dangerous principle to adopt. He did not say danger would always arise from the exercise of that authority, but the clause contained potentiality of mischief beyond the dreams of the present generation of agitators. The Governor-General might yield to pressure, and in doing so would offer a temptation to the people to apply fresh pressure. His hon. friend was like the confidential butler who held the door open for the burglars to rush in and carry off the family plate.

Mr. Macneill.—Who are the burglars?

Mr. Maclean.—The hon. member knew more about them than he did, for they were friends of the hon. member's. No danger would arise with Viceroys like Lord Dufferin or Lord Lansdowne. Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Bombay, on March 31, said:—

"I have never disguised from myself that municipal government in India has special difficulties to contend with. It has been frequently and truly said by those who have made this subject their special study that, owing to the structure of society in India, the number of persons likely to take an interest in civic affairs is relatively much smaller here than it is in Western countries; and I have observed with regret that in some of our municipalities there has prevailed a regretable degree of indifference to the interests of the community—an indifference which sometimes takes the shape of leaving to a few willing workers the burden of exertion and responsibility which ought to be generally shared, and sometimes that of obstruction, offered from motives of false or even selfish economy, to the progress of necessary schemes."

A Viceroy who saw the difficulties of municipal government was not likely to make any great or rash experiments in the direction of the introduction of the elective principle. But we had had experience of the rashness of other Viceroys upon whom no such dependence could be placed. They knew how Lord Ripon, with the consent of Mr. Ilbert, brought in a Bill which set the whole of India in a blaze. He had been taken to task by the Press for his "brutal frankness" in a former debate, but he supposed members came to Parliament to speak the truth occasionally, and that it was better to face the realities of things, and the probable and even necessary consequences of the legislation they took in hand, than to wrap themselves up in a cloud either of dishonest ambiguities or of humanitarian twaddle. If we had a weak or dishonest Viceroy, he would be free to work great mischief. We might have a Viceroy and Secretary of State who were anxious to recognize the National Congress in India as a regular institution, and take the Congress as representatives of the people of India, and select its leaders as representatives in the Council of India. It seemed to him that such a thing as that ought to have the sanction of both Houses of Parliament. The Indian Congress was on its last legs and would have expired but for the encouragement given it by that Bill. He would read a passage from a letter written by Mr. Hume, the secretary of the Indian Congress, in which he said it was not possible to get any money to carry on the Congress with. He had no doubt that statement would be confirmed by Mr. Digby, the ex-secretary of the National Liberal Club, if he were applied to. Mr. Hume said:—"As a fact, however, but a small sum, comparatively, is provided—a wholly inadequate sum—and even that, though promised, is paid so tardily that thousands of letters, circulars, and reminders are needed to get in even this ineffectual contribution." He had no doubt the Congress was in a bad way, but he was afraid that it would be set up again by the Bill. It was true that the Congress began with three cheers for the Queen. That was a very easy thing to do, but then it went on to pass resolutions which were directed to the complete overthrow of British rule in India. Mr. Hume actually incited the members of the Congress to rise against the government and pointed out the way in which they might do it effectually. He was a pensioned servant of the State, and under any less mild rule he would have been hanged or shot as a traitor. Mr. Hume wrote:—

"Do not fancy that the government will be able to protect you or itself. No earthly power can stem an universal agrarian rising in a country like this. My countrymen will be as men in the desert, vainly struggling, for a brief space, against the simoom. There will be no foe to meet in the field, but rail and road will become impassable, bridges will be wrecked, telegraphs cease to exist, supplies be arrested; thousands of the rioters may be killed, but to what avail, when there are millions on millions who have nothing to look forward to but death—nothing to hope for but vengeance? As for leaders—with the hour comes the man—be sure there will be no lack of leaders."

Then he referred to what he himself had seen in the time of the Indian Mutiny:—

"A great many of you do not understand what a house of cards our grand administration is. You have not seen, as I have, the entire adminstration shrivel up like a parchment flung into the fire, in less than a month, in consequence of the mutiny of some 40,000 soldiers, and that, although at that time the entire population were with us, in most places actively, in all passively, if not actively."

He understood that the hon. member for Manchester had dissociated himself from any connection with Mr. Hume. The Allahabad Standing Congress Committee had objected to the language of Mr. Hume in these words:—"In fact, we are not only afraid of being misrepresented by our opponents, but we also think a considerable number of men in our own ranks will feel nervous at the publication of the letter." But they gave way, and the secretary sent the following telegram:—"The committee have resolved to circulate your letter of the 16th of February. It is being circulated." Therefore the committee had identified themselves with the plans of Mr. Hume. Why did not members opposite now call a public meeting in London of all the natives who were here to repudiate Mr. Hume and denounce his treason, and to express their determination to have nothing to do with his plans? They would do nothing of the kind because they knew that he was supported by a number of members of the Indian Congress. He thought that the House should maintain a very strong control over Governors-General and Secretaries of State under existing circumstances. He had no doubt that the government would refuse to accept his amendment, but he should protest to the very last with all his energy against what he regarded as the first, irretrivably, and fatal step leading to the overthrow of English views and authority in India.

After an unsuccessful attempt to count out the House.

Mr. Conybeare strongly deprecated the mistrust of the natives of India which had been expressed by the hon. member for Oldham as calculated to alienate the people from their English rulers and to precipitate the very catastrophe which the hon. member apprehended. He did not see how the government could accept this amendment consistently with their avowed desire not to restrict unduly the discretion of the Viceroy in Council; and there did not seem to be the slightest reason for showing that lack of confidence in the Viceroy and his Council which would be involved in referring this matter to the Parliament at home.

Mr. John Ellis thought that it would have been fairer if the hon. member for Oldham had given the *ipsissima verba* of the resolutions of the National Congress instead of merely reading the letter of Mr. Hume. He would point out that on April 2, a small committee which sat in London, and which represented the National Congress, had unanimously passed a resolution expressing deep regret that such a letter should have been circulated, and referring to the wild language and unjustifiable conclusions contained in the letter. (Hear, hear.) They had all felt that nothing could be too strong in the way of repudiation of the language and the sentiments of that letter, of its wild and almost wicked words. He should, however, like to say that there were circumstances which, if known, would do something in the way of explaining such utterances on the part of Mr. Hume.

Mr. Maclean said that in the Bombay newspapers received that morning the whole correspondence appeared, and he had pointed out that the serious thing was that not only had Mr. Hume addressed the letter to a member of the Congress, but the Allahabad committee of the Congress itself had, after some hesitation, circulated the letter thr[illegible]h the whole of India.

Mr. John Ellis said that this might have been done by one standing committee, but attached to the repudiation of the language was the name of one chairman of a committee, and he was certain that the letter of Mr. Hume would not have the assent of the National Congress. With respect to the amendment before them, in his opinion, if there was anything which showed the undesirability of importing such words into the Bill, it was the words which the hon. member for Oldham had used that evening. He should unhesitatingly vote against the amendment, which, if carried, would give constant opportunities of making heated speeches such as those of the hon. member, than whom no one had given greater offence by his words to the natives of India.

Mr. S. Smith was referring to the letter of Mr. Hume, when

The Chairman remarked that it would be better if hon. members would now confine themselves to the discussion of the amendment itself.

Mr. Curzon thought that the hon. member for Oldham had given a not altogether fair account of the genesis of this clause. It had not been a mere happy thought, or accepted by the Government to save themselves from the difficulties of the situation, but represented the views consistently expressed in correspondence with the Government of India. It had been with no uncertain knowledge of its purpose that it had been proposed by Lord Northbrook and accepted by the government. The hon. member for Oldham was anxious that these rules with regard to nomination and election should be submitted to both Houses. But an almost precisely similar amendment had stood in the name of the hon. member for North-East Manchester, who had apparently withdrawn that part of it to allow the hon. member for Oldham to move his amendment. For his own part, therefore, he had looked with some anxiety to what the action of hon. members opposite would be, but he found that the hon. member for North-East Manchester had been repudiated by his colleagues in this matter. In making this suggestion he could conceive that the two hon. members had had very different objects. The hon. member for North-East Manchester was looking to the House of Commons, the hon. member for Oldham to discussion in the House of Lords, the one fearing that these rules might not be liberal enough and hoping that the spur might be applied by the House of Commons, the other fearing that they might be too liberal and hoping that the curb might be put on by the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to think that that illustrated the disadvantages which would follow from such a proposal being carried into effect. He could not agree with the hon. member for Manchester that the clause would be a dead letter, nor would it, on the other hand, he thought, lead to the calamitous and far-reaching results anticipated by the hon. member for Oldham. The interference of Parliament in the government of India was most undesirable, for, when that House meddled in matters of Indian government, it not uncommonly muddled; and if it was undesirable that the House should be provided with opportunities for interfering in the government of India, surely it was still more undesirable that that government should be made a bone of contention between the two Houses. (Hear, hear.) Yet if the amendment of the hon. member for Oldham were carried, he could not conceive any other result than friction between the two Houses of Parliament. There were already in the Bill sufficient safeguards. Before they could come into force the resolutions had to be approved by the Governor-General in Council in India, and afterwards, by the Secretary of State in Council at home, and in both bodies they would be discussed quite apart from party considerations. If the proposal of his hon. friend, the member for Oldham, were carried, and the Secretary of State in Council declined to accept the interference of the House, an Act of Parliament would be required to enable the House of Commons to deprive him of the powers which had previously been given to him by Parliament, so that this power would not only involve friction between the two Houses, but would be inoperative unless the government were prepared to take that step. The government were unable to assent to further and more extreme Parliamentary interference with the government of India than at present existed, and were unwilling to expose this new system of administration to the chance of Parliamentary division in that House, because nothing would be more likely to retard the successful operation of the Act than that it should be from time to time brought up for discussion in that House. For these reasons he hoped the House would not support the amendment.

General Goldsworthy, having a vivid recollection of the worst features of the Indian mutiny, thought it was only right that the House should have some control over the government of India. This was a most injudicious power to give, and he, therefore, hoped it would be brought under the cognizance of Parliament. He intended to support the hon. member for Oldham if he went to a division.

Dr. Tanner urged the member for Oldham to go to a division, in order to show what a "happy family" they were on the government side. (Laughter.)

Colonel Nolan dissented from the view of the Under-Secretary that this was a matter in which Parliament should not interfere.

The Committee divided and the numbers were—

For the amendment........................ 23
Against 91
Majority .... —68

Sir W. Plowden said that the government had recognized the elective principle, but they would not introduce words which would give it effect, as they were content with the words they had in the Bill. India was a country in which the representative principle had been long acted upon. He would apologize to the Under-Secretary for not having given him ample notice of this amendment, only that he had observed the ability with which the hon. gentleman was able at once to deal with any amendment which might come before him. (Hear, hear.) He proposed to add at the close of subsection 4, words to the effect that, in those provinces or territories where the ancient institutions of the country recognized the representative principle, regard should be paid to such old customs in the nomination or appointment of councillors to be created under these regulations. For many years past many of our administrators had felt how advantageous it would be to India, and to our administration, if we could make use of those methods which had so long existed in that country. Sir Bartle Frere twenty years ago read a paper before one of the Indian associations in this country, advocating such a plan as a useful method of ascertaining the public opinion of the great body of the people. The great objection which had been raised to the elective principle in India had been the difficulty, if not impossiblity of applying it. But this difficulty disappeared directly they recognized the existence, in the provinces in which it was known, of the existing village council; and by this means, he submitted, would be found an easy method of dealing with the complex problem of adapting to Eastern countries Western principles of government.

Mr. Curzon said there was no doubt the village council where it existed in India was a very ancient and valuable institution, but the hon. member seemed to forget the fact that it was not in itself a form of council which could be said to be based on the elective principle at all, and, in the second place, the village council as an electoral unit was far too small to be made use of in such changes as were contemplated under this Bill. The main ground, however, on which he would ask the Committee not to accept the amendment was not because of any inherent difficulty in the village council itself, but because of the general grounds on which he had advocated the Bill. The government had consistently taken the line of saying that whilst giving a broad indication to the Governor-General of the lines on which he might proceed, they did not desire to hamper him in the smallest particular by anything in the nature of suggestions, much less of commands and the present amendment really amounted to a mandatory clause. He might fortify his position by again quoting from the speech of the right hon. member for Mid-Lothian; but he would only repeat that the government desired not to specify, not to particularize, but to leave ample discretion to the Viceroy. If village councils were to be mentioned why not municipalities, local boards, and other bodies, which were representative of larger areas, and why not the Universities? The Committee would act wisely if it refrained from entering into these particulars and left the application of the principles laid down to the Viceroy in Council.

Mr. Keay contended that no Governor-General would be strong enough to apply the principles without some indication of the method to be adopted, and the Bill would, therefore, be likely to remain a dead letter. It was hardly sufficient for the Under-Secretary to go on repeating that everything was to be left to the discretion of the Viceroy unless he could also show that what was proposed was in itself dangerous.

Colonel Nolan thought the amendment was rather a retrograde one and was inclined to vote against it.

Sir R. Temple said that although the Indian name of village councils sounded pleasantly to Indian ears, still these councils could not be utilized under this Bill. If a place partook of the character of a town, the chances were that it would have a municipal constitution, whose members would be elected. Places of less extent would be mere villages, and it would be difficult to devise any scheme by which they could co-operate in electing members of council. Whilst fully admittting the value that attached to ancient institutions in the villages he held that they were not suitable to the purposes of this Bill, and, therefore, it was not practicable to introduce them.

Dr. Clark thought the amendment was the most important of all those which had been submitted to the Committee. The two hundred millions of ryots in India bore all the burdens and paid all the taxes of the country, and they ought to have some influence in the councils of the Viceroy. At present they had no power of making their voice heard.

After remarks from Mr. Morton and Dr. Tanner, The Committee divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment........................ 47
Against 94
Majority .... —47

The amendment was therefore lost.

(To be concluded.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

Legislative Department.

His Excellency the Govr-Genl has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir John Edgar, K C I E, C S I, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Home Department.

Sir A Mackenzie, K C S I, Chief Commr of Burma, has obtained furlough for 18 months.

Col J C Ardagh, C B, C I E, Private Secy to H E the Viceroy, has obtained leave on medical certificate for 8 months.

Mr D M Smeaton, Financial Commr, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commr of Burma, in addition to his own duties, from date of assuming charge from Sir A Mackenzie, K C S I, and until relieved by Mr F W R Fryer, C S I.

Mr F W R Fryer, C S I, Commr and Supdt of the Derajat Division in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commr of Burma, during the absence on furlough of Sir A Mackenzie, K C S I, or until further orders.

Medical.

With effect from the date on which Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col K Mcleod, M D, retired from the service, Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col D O'C Raye, M D, is appointed Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio First Surg to the College Hospital.

Surg-Lieut-Col J O'Brien, M D, Civil Surg, Darjeeling, is appointed Professor, Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio Second Surg to the College Hospital, vice Brigade-Surg Lieut-Col D O'C Raye.

Police.

The services of Lieut J C Keown, I S C, 4th Bo Infy, an Asst Commdt in the Upper Burma Mily Police, on leave, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma for employment as Asst Commdts in the Upper Burma Mily Police:—Lieut H R Wallis, I S I, 34th Pioneers; Lieut F R Nethersole, I S C, 17th Ben Infy; Capt A M Lloyd, I S C, 24th Mad Infy; and Lieut A W Newbold, I S C, 22nd Mad Infy.

The services of Messrs A J A Jardine, Asst Supdt of Police, Bombay, and A H Tucker, Asst Supdt of Police, Punjab, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma for employment in the Burma Police.

Revenue and Agriculture Department.

Horse-Breeding and Agricultural Stock.

H M Secy of State for India having sanctioned formation of a Civil Veterinary Dept, Mr J H B Hallen, Inspg Vety Surg, I V D, F R C S E, Genl Supdt of the Horse-Breeding Dept, is appointed Insptr-Genl, Civil Veterinary Dept, and the designation of Genl Supdt, Horse-Breeding Dept, is abolished.

Finance and Commerce Department.

Mr R A Gamble, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, is granted privilege leave for 3 months.

Mr F C Harrison, Depy Acctt-Genl, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, *vice* Mr R A Gamble.

Mr I C Bose, Asst Comptroller-Genl, is posted as Depy Acctt-Genl, Bengal.

Foreign Department.

Col E S Reynolds, I S C, Offg Resident of the 2nd class and Offg Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda, is granted privilege leave, for 3 months.

Lieut-Col F. H Jackson, Bom Genl List Infy, Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda, from date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Col E S Reynolds, or until further orders.

Capt G E H Cates, I S C, Offg First Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Lieut-Col F H Jackson may officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Agent to the Govr-Genl at Baroda, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut the Hon'ble H D Napier, I S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from date on which he was struck off duty as Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, for employment as an unpaid Attache in the Intelligence Branch of the Qrmr-Genl's Dept in India.

Lieut C F Minchin, I S C, Boundary Settlement Officer and ex-officio Asst to the Pol Agent, in Bundel-khand, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Asst of the 3rd Class, and is posted temporarily as Attache in the Foreign Dept.

Lieut J C D Pinney, I S C, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt Central India Horse, is granted leave for 5 months to the Murree Hills to study the Native languages.

Capt G F Chenevix-Trench, I S C, Offg Pol Agent of the 3rd Class and British Jt-Commr at Leh and ex-officio Asst to the Resident in Kashmir, is granted furlough for 2 years.

Lieut W M Cubitt, I S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 2nd Class, is posted as British Jt-Commr at Leh and ex-officio Asst to the Resident in Kashmir.

Lieut A F Bruce, I S C, Boundary Settlement Officer in Central India, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Asst of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Asst Pol Agent and Asst Commr in Quetta and Pishin.

Maj E D F Bignell, I S C, Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Commdt of the Malwa Bhil Corps from date of joining, and during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col J Burns, or until further orders.

Lieut A Poingdestre, I S C, Adjt of the Malwa Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-Command of the Bhopal Battalion from date of joining, and during such time as Lieut-Col C Ransford may officiate as Commdt of the Erinpura Irregular Force, or until further orders.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M H Gues as Acting Consul for France at Bombay during the absence of M Pernot.

Military Department.

(Appointments, Adjutant-General's Department.)

Maj O E M Davies, Cheshire Regt, Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, to be an Asst Adjt-Genl on the estabt, vice Maj and Bt Lieut-Col V Jenkins, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

(Commissariat-Transport Department.)

Capt and Bt-Maj E C C Sandys, I S C, Asst Commy-Genl, 3rd class, to be Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd class.

Capt C V W Williamson, I S C, Asst Commy-Genl, 4th class, to be Asst Commy-Genl, 3rd class.

Capt H James, I S C, Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 1st class, to be Asst Commy-Genl, 4th class.

Lieut A W Cripps, I S C, Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 1st class, vice Lieut-Col R J H Wyllie, I S C, Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd class, who has retired from the service.

Capt H P Picot, I S C, Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 1st class, to be Asst Commy-Genl, 4th class.

Lieut H N Hilliard, I S C, Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 1st class, vice Capt E K E Spence, I S C, Asst Commy-Genl, 4th class, deceased.

Lieut C M Cockraft, I S C, 29th Regt Bo Infy, to be Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Department of Military Instruction.

Capt A Mac W Renny, 7th Ben Cavy, to be a Depy Asst Adjt-Genl for Instruction, vice Maj G D Stawell, who has vacated that appointment.

Ordnance Department.

Capt W C A Radcliffe, R A, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy.

Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers having completed 18 months' probationary service, are admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut James Knighton Condon, Manchester Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Ben Infy.

Second-Lieut Henry Andrew Lash, Devonshire Regt, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse.

Second-Lieut Lash will rank as Lieut in the I S C.

Native Army.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck of duty:—

Lieut-Col C H Stoddart, I S C, Commdt, 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of Ben Infy, for 1 year.

Capt N A K Burne, I S C, Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, 30th Regt (5th Burma Battalion) of Mad Infy, for 6 months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

Lieut J C C Peckins, I S C, Wing Officer, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Ben Infy, for 1 year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut J M Home, I S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (The Sirmoor Rifles), (p. a.) for 2 months.

Lieut A Grant, I S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, (p. a.) for 3 months.

Surg-Capt J Scott, M B, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (p a) for 42 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Col C H Cantor, I S C, late Dist Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, N W P and Oudh, is permitted to reside out of India.

Promotions.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Indian Staff Corps—Captains to be Majors—W C F Field and C W Ravenshaw.

Good Service Pensions.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, in room of Lieut Genl Sir H H Gough, K C B, V C, who has attained the Colonel's allowance:—Colonel Frederick John Keen, C B, I S C.

Volunteer Corps.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Messrs O Groote, R Benjamin, and W Spears to be Second-Lieuts, vice Paxton, Sarfas and Twomey, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps.—Capt H R Blyth, Royal Warwickshire Regt, Adjt, Administrative Battn Presidency Volunteers, is transferred to the Burma State Railway Vol Corps in the same capacity.

St Michaels School Cadet Corps—Mr L G Miller to be Capt-Commdt; Mr T Mathews to be Lieut; and Mr Eugene Day to be Second-Lieut.

Promotions.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut C E Bickley Roe to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut W Wilsworth to be Capt, vice Wright, resigned; Second-Lieut vice Wilsworth, promoted; and Mr Alexander McRoberts to be Second-Lieut, vice Moor, promoted.

Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut A G Peyton to be Capt, vice Pope, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Resignation.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut M T Gregory resigns his commission.

Marine Department.

The following promotion is made:—Mr A Mitchell, Asst Engr, to be Engr.

Public Works Department.

Mr E H Stone, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, and Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the P W Dept, is appointed Depy Consg-Engr to the Govt of India for State-Railways.

Mr M King, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W P and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col F V Corbett, R E.

The services of Mr H B Addis, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, are lent to the Assam Bengal Railway Company, Limited.

High Court—English Department—Civil.

Mr W H Joyce, Depy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, has obtained leave of absence for 3 months.

Telegraph Department.

Mr R L D Gompertz, Supdt, class IV, 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for 9 months.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Lieut A H McMahon, I S C, assumed charge of the duties of Depy-Commr, Thal-Chotiali, and Pol Agent, Lorali, from Maj C E Yate.

Director-General of Railways.

Mr J C Mills, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extraordinary leave on medical certificate without allowances for 6 months.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Mr H A Casson, Asst Commr, Peshawar, is transferred to the Kohat Dist and placed in charge of the Thal Sub-Div.

Consequent on the services of Lieut-Col A K Macpherson, Cantt Magte, Sialkot, having been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, Capt R F H Anderson Cantt Magte, 2nd Class, will officiate in the 1st Class.

In anticipation of his services being replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab Mr D C J Ibbetson, Depy Commr, Punjab (on special duty with the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Committee), is granted special leave of absence for 6 months.

Mr W S Talbot, Asst Commr, Rajanpur is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab.

Mr A Williams, Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Lahore.

Lieut-Col D P Masson, Commdt, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, granted leave of absence for 6 months.

Maj H R Goulding is appointed to officiate as Commdt of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Col L H E Tucker, C I E, Depy-Inspr-Genl of Police, Western Circle, has obtained privilege leave for 1 month and 12 days.

Mr T A O'Connor, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Gurdaspur, has obtained leave on medical certificate for 3 months.

Mr C Brown, District Supdt of Police, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Insptr-Genl of Police, Western Circle, during the absence on leave of Col Tucker, or until further orders.

Mr W N Ludlam, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Amritsar, vice Mr C Brown.

Mr E DuCane Smithe, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from the Jt-Secy's office, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, to the Swat River Canal Divn.

Mr Smithe took over executive charge of the Div from Mr F C Rose, Offg Engr.

Mr. A E Cocheme, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from the 1st Div, Bari Doab Canal, to the Ferozepore Div, Sirhind Canal, which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd Idem.

The Judges of the Chief Court have been pleased to appoint Mr. A R Anderson to officiate as Depy Registrar of the said Court, vice Mr. F. L. Baily, appointed to officiate as Extra Judl Asst Commr of the 4th Grade.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 12th May 1892.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal Lancers.—Surgn-Capt F O Kinealy to the offg medical charge of the Regiment, vice Surgn-Capt A W Dawson.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Surgn-Capt E Wilkinson to the offg medical charge of the Regt, vice Surgn-Capt J W Rodgers.

2nd Battn, 5th Gurkha Rifles.—Surgn-Capt W Henvey to the offg medical charge of the Battn, vice Surgn-Capt G Duncan.

3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieut T D Plowden, R W S Regt, a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut C. P Down, Wiltshire Regt, a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Col G Swinley, Royal Artillery, is appointed to officiate as Col on the Staff at Sialkote, vice Col Palmer.

Lieut-Col W P Holmes, 2nd Battn, Bl Dublin Fusiliers, will be placed on retired pay on the 21st May.

Capt C J Perceval, R A, is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Wallington for duty at the latter place.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard examination in Persian:—Major H W N Guinness, 2nd Battn Royal Irish Regt; Lieuts R T Kirkpatrik and C K Anderson 1st Battn, L Regt; Capt St L Steele, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Lieuts G C Davison, 10th Bengal Infantry; D B Blakeway, 30th Bengal Infantry and W M Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers have qualified at Roorki for the appointment of Pioneer Sergeant:—Sergt W R Farmer, 2nd Bn Royal Scots Firs; W Lucas, 2nd Bn Rl Irish Regt; J Mateews, 2nd Bn Border Regiment; R Winrew, 1st Bn Rl Welsh Firs.

Corpl F G Bourne, 1st Bn East Lancashire Rt; Corpl J Foulke, 1st Bn Rifle Brigade; and Lance Corpl R Southerden, 2n Bn Royal Sussex Rt.

Lieutenant-Colonel H D Harrison, 1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment, will be placed on retired pay.

Major J Croker, 2nd Battn, Rl Munster Fusiliers, will vacate his regimental appointment on the 3rd June.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following apppointments:—

Lieut E Witham, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Garrison Quarter-Master, Fort Willam, vice Col Welchman, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon-Capt W W White from the officiating to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Lieut-Col C W Calthrop.

11th Bengal Infantry.—Capt W K Downes, D. S O, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Schalah, appointed to the 10th Bengal Infantry.

Capt W J Newell, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Dawnes.

Lieut W A Hill, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Newell.

24th Punjab Infantry.—Surgn-Capt H F Whitchurch from the officiating to the medical charge of the Regiment; vice Surgn-Lieut Col H J Linton.

26th Punjab Infantry:—Surgn Capt J K Close, from the offg medical charge of the 21st Punjab Infantry to the medical charge of the Regiment, vice Brigade-Surgn Lieut Col J M Fleming.

2nd Batt 2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieut H V Bradley, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, to be Adjutant, vice Shakespear, vacated on promotion to Captain.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut-Col C S Gordon, West Yorkshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieutenant R B Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir R C Low, K C B, Commanding Oudh District.

Lieut R H M Currie, attached 2nd Sikh Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir W S A Lockhart, K C B, C S I, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

The leave, in India, on medical certificate, granted to Major R F Trotter, 17th Bengal Cavalry, is extended up to the 9th April.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battalion Royal West Sutrey Regiment—Capt T J Atkinson, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Lieutenant A C Going, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut and Adjt R Fowler-Butler, for nine months, on private affairs.

Medical Staff.—Surgn-Major E North, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut O L Hamilton, to Dholpore, on private affairs.

9th Bengal Lancers.—Col D H Robertson, in India, on private affairs.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 7th May, 1892, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,16,000	3,14,000	4,000	4,34,000
Or per mile of Railway	251	681	9	941
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	16,35,808	37,40,138	85,397	54,61,343
Total for 18 weeks.	17,51,808	40,54,138	89,397	58,95,343
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	95,332	3,00,303	6,615	4,02,250
Per mile of Ry do.	207	652	14	873
Total to corresponding date do	16,85,950	40,05,970	94,366	57,86,286

Increase for the week .... Rs. 31,750
Do. to date .... „ 1,09,057

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 14th May, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total ..	Rs. 1,72,096	Rs. 9,79,185	Rs. 6,600	Rs. 11,57,881
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles..	..	..	..	13,13,177

Decrease .... Rs. 1,55,296.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE great divergence of even some expert opinion on the relative values to this country of long and short service is erroneously taken by many to involve an equal divergence in regard to the respective individual values of the old soldier, the well-trained fighting man of twelve years' service, and the quasi-recruit of as many months. There can be but one verdicts think, the "Broad Arrow," as to the greater value of the past-master in any craft over that of the neophyte or apprentice. The real bone of contention is the price to be paid for the mature fighting man, not in wages, that is a relatively trivial matter, but in security. Long-service soldiers cost the country an equal number of reservists, with the result that each old soldier placed "hors de combat" creates a gap impossible to be at once filled up, the front opposed to the enemy being proportionately weakened.

A novel submarine boat, the outcome of the ingenuity of an Italian engineer, Signor Pietro degli Abbati, has just been launched from the yard of the Fratelli Migliaro, at Savona. It has been built for piscatorial purposes and for recovering articles of value lost in the depths of the sea. The new vessel, which has been somewhat appropriately christened the "Audace," is constructed of steel, in ovoidal form, and is propelled by a screw actuated by an electric motor. It is 28 feet 4 inches long, 11 feet 8 inches deep, and 8 feet 4 inches wide, and it is to be capable of remaining six hours under water at a depth of 330 feet. Electricity, in addition to furnishing the motive power, will, of course, be the illuminating agent. The first trip of this unique combined fishing and lost-property smack will be made from Civita Vecchia.

At present the United States stands very low down on the list of Powers reckoned by their naval strength, but when all her ships at present building are completed, and supposing that no other change occurs, she will then stand seventh, or just below Spain. The record will run : Britain, French, Russia, Italy, Germany, Spain, and the United States. It has, however, been estimated by American naval officers that if nine more battleships and a proportionate number of other vessels were added to their Navy, they would rise to fifth on the list, or just one point above that at which they stood before the Civil War. At present it is evident that in estimating the standard of strength of our Navy in battleships, the comparison must be made with the sea-strength in the direction of France and Russia combined, and in this connection some remarks made by Captain Craigie in his naval prize essay are instructive. He points out that maritime supremacy can only be considered as a comparative term ; it may be reative as regards any one Power or absolute against he most powerful combination likely to assail us. For relative suppremacy he considers a force of 2 to in battleships and 3 to 1 in cruisers is required, nd such relative supremacy he believes we shall ave as regards France in 1894 ; but for absolute maritime supremacy a lesser preponderance of orce is sufficient because of the impossibility of wo Powers acting with the same unanimity, force, nd energy as a single Power, and also on account f the scattered position of their bases. He thereore estimates the necessary preponderance as 1½ 1 in battleships and 2 to 1 in cruisers, and, he ys, "In 1894 we shall be 25 battleships short of his proportion, and it is a remarkable fact that rance and Russia are building together 26 arourclads, while we are only building 10; therere if we wish to obtain absolute maritime supreacy we must make another effort to do so by a well-considered programme."

The "Morning Post" points out that it has ometimes been said that two frigates never took line-of-battle ship, and that this is an argument gainst abstaining from the construction of vessels a large size. The deduction, however, is unnd. Two cruisers could not expect to successy fight a battleship of the present day, but the nturion and the Barfleur, or even two smaller ssels, would probably prove more than a match r one Royal Sovereign. The gun was the only eapon in the best great naval war. It has now een supplemented by the ram and the torpedo, nd the conditions have been materially altered. There are many authorities who are of opinion that similar rule would apply far more strongly in fleet ctions, and that a squadron composed of twelve essels of say 9,500 tons would come successfully ut of a contest with another consisting of eight ttleshis of 14,000 tons or over. Opinions upon is point must, however, necessarily partake rgely of a theoretical character. They can be lved only by the experience of war. In the meanme, we have a number of divergent types of essels and of armament. These represent conflicts f opinion, and the prevalence of some special belief a particular time. It would be a source of naonal congratulation if it were possible to feel that e were on the eve of some definite idea, of some ear conception of what we want, both in ships nd guns ; but it may be feared that we shall reach is point only after the painful lessons of actual hting.

Sir Evelyn Wood, in his evidence before Lord antage's Committee, states that he "attaches a eat deal of importance to having hot water in the lution rooms." He alluded to barracks, of urse ; but it is perhaps worth nothing that ving aside the question of barracks, in no small mber of our military hospitals this urgent want so exists, and the misfortune is that there seems be no prospective chance of the deficiency being medied. Both hot and cold water taps for ablun purposes, as well as for baths, are an absolute cessity in barracks and hospitals ; but in this se, as with many other necessary reforms, the easury blocks the way. Most of us have expenced the difficulties of cleanliness with cold or lf-frozen water. Naturally under such circumstans the soldier does as little washing and bathing possible, and the wonder is that in winter he urns out" as well as he does.

We have too much uniform, too many changes the twenty-four hours, says "The Broad Arrow." tigue Jacket, patrol, kersey, tunic, mess jacket nstitute a wardrobe in daily use only to be comred to the contents of the trunk of a Saratoga auty or a Scarboro' candidate for matrimony. nce upon a time there was a dress which was beming, and which the British officer wore conantly and with pleasure, the blue frock coat and bles and the red sash, where a sash should be, und the waist. Tom Hood, in "Miss Kilmangg," describes a somewhat similar garment, hen he relates how some one was dressed as one that glorious trade, that is when glory is off rade, and particularises it as a coat well trimmed ith braid, and frogs that went awooing. The ilitary Adonis of to-day, however, does his wooing bitually in a suit of dittos and a bowler, as beg more likely to meet the approval of Venus out r an afternoon walk, or in flannels and a blazer there is any chance of lawn tennis and tea.

Is the British officer more given to frivolous hats than French and German and Austrian and ussian ? These nationalities manage to exist and ve their fair share of cakes and ale without divsting themselves of the garb which denotes their alling. It is the subs who kick the most at the uggestion. Their first ambition is to be officers; is accomplished, their next ambition is to be vilians whenever they like. To the seniors it is robably a matter of indifference whether they are n uniform or mufti as a rule, and that being so it nly requires the example at headquarters to ensure the adoption of the soldier's garb as the usual style of dress for both seniors and juniors; but eadquarters must begin by discarding frock-coats, himney-pot hats, and umrellas.

Both natural and forced draught trials of the achinery and boilers of the "Royal Sovereign" ave been successful, and we heartily congratulate very one connected with her design and construcon (not forgetting Admiral Hopkins, the late ontroller, to whom the good news was sent) upon his very satisfactory result. The power obtained with a forced draught of 1·6 inches pressure was 3,312, exceeding by more than 300 horse-power that which it was estimated would be obtained, and the mean speed, by calculation, for three hours is stated to have been eighteen knots an hour. During the fourth hour, says the "Times" correspondent, "some priming occured in the boilers, and the tubes of two boilers began to leak," but this merely shows that even in this wonderful product of art of the naval architect and marine engineer we must not expect absolute perfection until everything has settled down in its place.

The French naval manœuvres are to take place in July, and will coincide, as last year, with the convocation of the reserve men. In the Mediterranean, the active and reserve squadrons, with the vessels of the mobile defence, will take part ; but, according to the *Debats*, the programme will not include battle tactics of one fleet against another as in previous years, the operations being confined to combined evolutions, and largely to coast scouting, with the object of testing and practising the signalling organisation, and the transmission of despatches, upon the coast of Provence. From the same source we learn that it is the intention to send the Northern (Channel) Squadron to Copenhagen in the second fortnight of May, to be present at the *fetes* which are being organised in honour of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark.

In view of the Chicago Exhibiton, agents of the Committee are in England buying, begging, borrowing, and all but stealing relics of men-of war who figured in the strug[illegible]etween the two countries. Pictures, anchors, [illegible]prits, flags, figure-heads, lanterns, bits of rope, cannon balls, splinters of wood, swords, pistols, rudders, and old sails, all will be welcome to the collectors. The resources of our dockyards, with some desirable reservations, have been placed by the Lords of the Admiralty at the disposal of the Committee.

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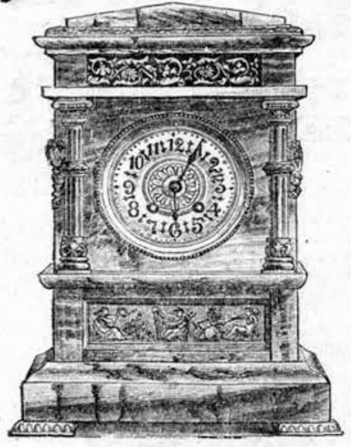

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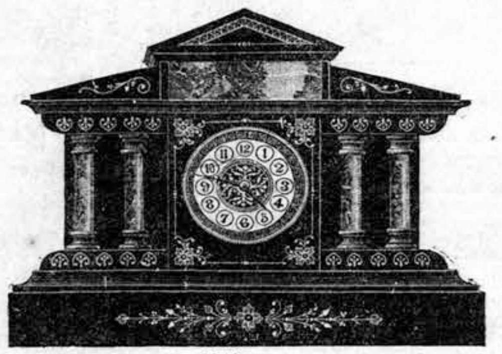

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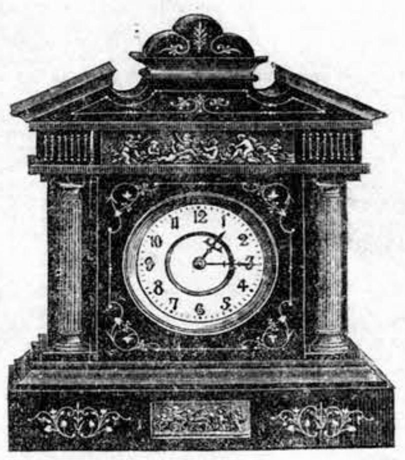

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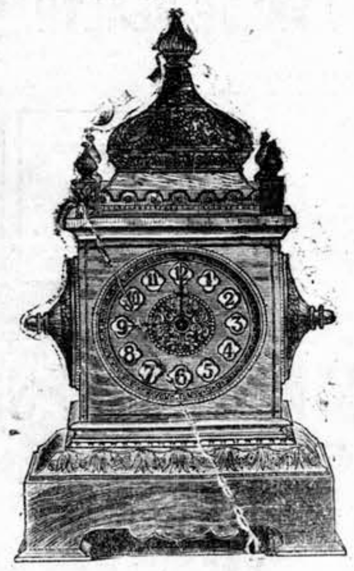

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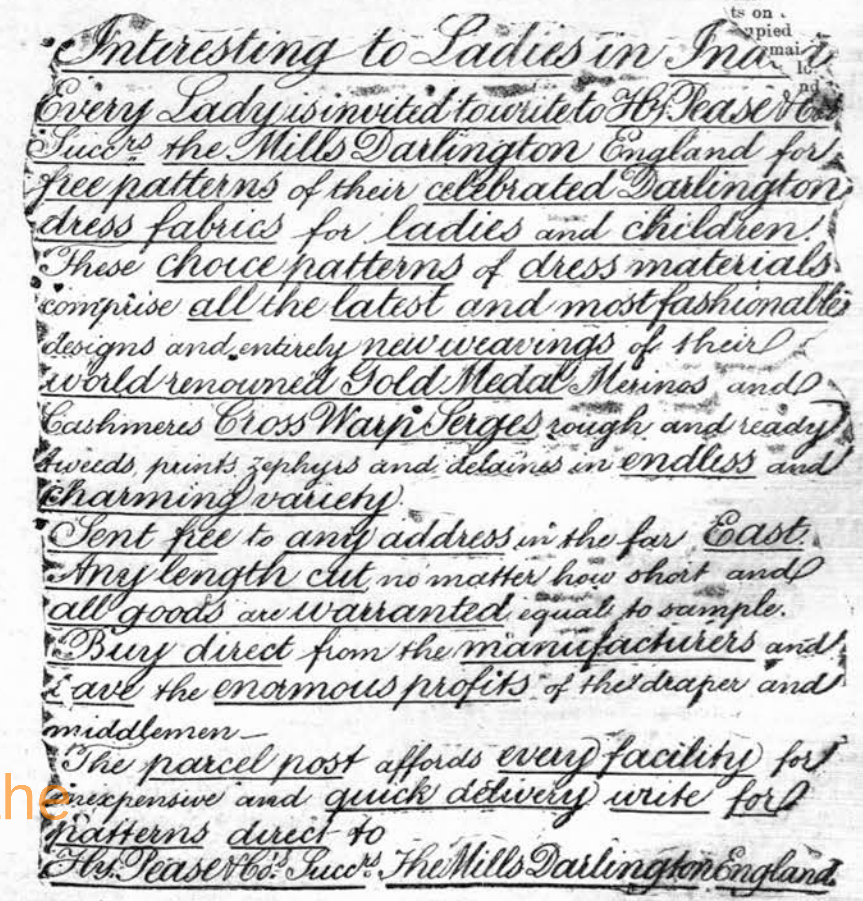

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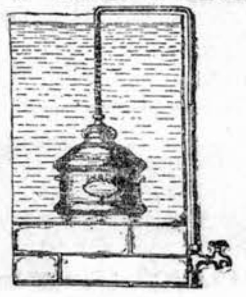

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